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Ancestors of Hamilton Fish and Julia Ursin Niemcewicz Kean, his wife.

[by]

Stuyvesant Fish,

New York, N.Y.
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The within data relative to the Fish Family in England and in America, and the families into which its various members have married from time to time, so far as could be ascertained, have been compiled from a vast collection of books, manuscripts, letters, wills, legal documents, and records in family Bibles, as well as the official public records of Newtown, L. I. and towns near Cape Cod, Mass. My principal object in doing this work has been to collect and preserve the available material and make a start at what may in time, after additions, amendments and revisions prove to be a really valuable and authoritative genealogy. While care has been taken to preserve clearness and accuracy, in a work of this sort errors are bound to occur. Those who note any such are requested to call the attention of the author thereto.

Authorities and References have been given throughout.

STUYVESANT FISH,
11 Broad Street,
New York, N. Y.

August 7, 1929.

Reid. 2-26-75

Reid. 2-26-75

DIVISION I.

THE FISH FAMILY OF GREAT BOWDEN IN LEICESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND.

In the early settlement of the English colonies in America, there were at least eight individual immigrants, bearing the name of Fish, who settled themselves during the seventeenth century, in different localities, and became the progenitors of the numerous families of that name which at the present time are widely scattered through many states of the Union.

These eight were Jonathan, John and Nathaniel Fish, among the first comers, in 1637, to Sandwich on Cape Cod, and who received grants of land there in the first distribution in 1640: Thomas Fish who received a grant of land in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1643, and who died there in 1687: William Fish who was of Windsor, Conn., in 1642, and as late as 1675: John Fish, who was living in Connecticut in 1651, probably at Wethersfield or Stratford, and who was afterwards of Mystic, in the Town of Stonington, where he died about 1689: Joseph Fish of Stamford, Conn, as early as 1651, and a soldier in the Great Swamp fight at Kingston, R. I., in 1676; and Edward Fish, of Talbot County, Md., prior to 1669, and who died 1696.

There was also a Gabriel Fish of Exeter and Boston, Mass., between 1638 and 1646, engaged temporarily in the fisheries. But, it is believed that he did not take root in this soil. Several children were born to him in this country, who died at an early age, and he returned to his native land.

The three earliest comers of the above, Jonathan, John, and Nathaniel Fish, were brothers, and scarcely more than boys. Jonathan, the oldest, was only about twenty-one years of age in 1637. They were sons of Thomas Fish of Wedgnock Park in Warwickshire, and grandchildren of John and Margaret Fish of Great Bowden in Leicestershire. William Fish of Windsor, Conn., was a cousin of the three above named, being a grandson

of John and Margaret through their oldest son Augustine. He was of about the same age as Jonathan, but seems to have come to this land at a later date. Two other cousins, grandsons of the same John and Margaret of Great Bowden, through their daughter, Alice, who had married Robert Fish of Market Harborough, probably of a nearly related collateral branch of the family, were Thomas Fish who settled in Portsmouth, R. I., and John Fish of Mystic, Conn., (Stonington). These six cousins were of a family which for several generations had lived in the parish of Great Bowden in Leicestershire, and in other near by parishes in that county and in Northamptonshire.

The parish of Great Bowden, having an area of about 3120 acres, and a population in 1901 of 7735 souls, is located almost in the centre of England, in the midst of a fertile farming district. It lies on the south-easterly border of Leicestershire, separated from Northamptonshire by the River Welland. Its chief community or town is called Market Harborough, which is a thrifty business centre where dwell at least three quarters of the inhabitants of the parish. Leicestershire is separated on its south west border from Warwickshire by the ancient Roman Road, Watling Street, which forms the boundary line between them. This Imperial highway, extending from Dover, through London, to the border of the Empire on the Welsh coast, was constructed, as it was the Roman custom to do in every province, soon after their occupation of Britain in the first century.

In 1645, King Charles I. fixed his headquarters at Market Harborough immediately previous to the battle of Naseby where on an adjoining field he had his last contest with the Parliamentary army and was decisively defeated.

In the days of the Roman Catholic Church, and of Popish supremacy in England, this ancient parish bore the Latin name of Bowden Magna; and a tablet in the porch of the present parish church contains a list of priests and rectors of the parish commencing with the year 1215, and coming down continuously to the present time. Among them was one who became an Archbishop of York, and another was the celebrated early English historian, Polydore Vergil.

There are three church buildings belonging to the parish. The church of old Roman Catholic days was dedicated to St. Mary-in-

Arden, and a portion of the old structure still remains, surrounded by a large burial ground containing many ancient stones. About the middle of the seventeenth century this church was badly wrecked by the falling of the spire, but it was subsequently rebuilt.

The present parish church, standing on the north side of the public green in the little village of Great Bowden, is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It is a long, low and picturesque building of stone, with a square tower at the west end surmounted by a short octagonal spire. Its chief entrance is through a south porch which is reached over a path fenced in on either side by a row of old and elaborately carved tomb-stones, their inscriptions being now almost undecipherable. Inside, on the north wall of the chancel, is the Fish tablet, erected to the memory of Henrietta, wife of Augustine Fish, gent., and daughter of Sir Edward Farmer of Middlesex, knight, who died in 1703. Upon this monument are the arms of husband and wife impaled:—Farmer, "*Sable*, on a chevron between three lamps *argent* burning with flame *proper*, three mullets *sable*": Fish, "A chevron engrailed, between three owls." This Augustine Fish was a cousin twice removed of the Cape Cod immigrants, and a great-grand nephew of William Fish of Windsor, Conn.

The more numerous and important community of Market Harborough has only a chapel of ease, which is dedicated to St. Dionysius. This chapelry, however, is very ancient, being mentioned as early as 1344, in an ecclesiastical record, as "a parcel of the Rectory of Bowden Magna." Its present chapel is a large and handsome edifice.

It was not until after Henry VIII had thrown off the yoke of Rome, and had re-established the independence of the Anglican church, that, in 1538, the king ordered the adoption throughout the kingdom of the system of parish registers of baptisms, marriages and burials, which is in use up to the present time. In many places this order was not promptly complied with. The registers of Great Bowden commence only with the year 1559, and from this period only can we clearly and certainly construct the family pedigree.

Although the records of consecutive generations are lacking previous to the introduction of the parish registers, it would seem that the Fish family were numerous in Yorkshire for three and

a half centuries at least, prior thereto. The earliest record we have found of a person of the name of Fish in England is that of Yvo Fisch about the year 1200, when he was a tenant of lands and meadow "in the territory of Huntewick" in Yorkshire, which Hugh de Towleston at that time, according to the Nostell Priory Coucher, "for the health of his soule and of all his ancestors and successors", granted and "confirmed to God and the Church of St. Oswalds of Nostell, and the canons of the same place."

In 1310, John Fische was one of the Aldermen of the city of York. In 1317, John Fische, doubtless the same person as aforesaid, was one of the Bailiffs of York. In 1323, Alice, late the wife of John Fish of York, is mentioned, and in the same year, Alice Fisshe and her son William. Between 1333 and 1337, William Fish appears several times on the records as Bailiff of York. In 1332, Will Fische was an Alderman of York, and again in 1367, Will Fyssh was Alderman. The spelling of the name varied constantly, but never beyond recognition.

In 1444, Edmund Fisshe, "a Tailliour", was admitted to citizenship in York. He was apparently prosperous, and a loyal adherent of King Henry VI, who bestowed upon him knighthood. He became Sir Edmund Fyssh. At the battle of Hexham, in 1464, between the followers of Henry VI and Edward IV, which terminated the struggle between the houses of Lancaster and York, while King Henry and his consort secured their lives by flight, very disastrous indeed was the fate of their adherents. The Duke of Somerset and four of his retainers were captured after the battle, and were immediately beheaded, one of them being Sir Edmund Fyshe. The first Parliament of King Edward IV forfeited to the king "all the messuages, lands and tenements late of Edmund Fyssh, late of York, taillour"; and King Edward, in 1465, granted them "to Elizabeth Gyrlington, late wife of Nicholas Gyrlington, and the heirs male of the body of the said Nicholas, for his good service to the king and the king's father."

By this time, the Fish family had spread into several other counties. In 1496, the Latin records of the Sanctuary of Durham tell us that Richard Fysh of Braybrook in the county of Northampton came to the Cathedral on September 15th, and plied the

great brass knocker, seeking sanctuary for himself, because he had in self defense struck and wounded Jacob Yreson also of Braybrook, with a stick commonly called "a clubb," from which Jacob had died. Braybrook is a parish distant only about four miles south-east of Great Bowden. Here follows the record in the old priestly Latin.

"Sanctuarium Dunelmense.

LXXIX. Ricardus Fysh.

Ricardus Fysh de villa de Bradebroke in Comitatu Northampton venit ad Ecclesiam Cath. Dunelm. XV Septembris MCCCCLXXXVI et ibidem, pulsatis campanis, instantissime petiit immunitatem pro eo, ipsi in insulto super cum facto, ut asserit, in defensionem sui corporis, quemdam Jacobum Yreson de eadem villa de Braybroke, in Septimana Pentecostes et ante festum S. Trinitatis hodie ad duos annos elapsam, eundem Jacobum in anteriore parte capitis cum uno baculo, vulgariter vocato le clubb felonice percussit, et vulneravit; ex qua idem Jacobus obiit; Pro qua petiit immunitatem.

Hiis testibus, Thoma Hardgill de Shirburn, Johanne Bekley de Dunelm, Milone Wilson de Shotten. Dunelm. Dioc., testibus."

Rothland Fysshe of this same parish of Braybrook, being apparently an unmarried man, under date of 22 Novem. 1529, made his testament and last will, in manner following, it being written in Latin, doubtless by the parish priest.

WILL OF ROTHLAND FYSSHE OF BRAYBROOK.

"To be buried in the church-yard of all Saints in Braybroke. Legacies to the rector of that Church; to the church of Lincoln for a trentall of masses, and for the reparation of the bells. To the daughter of John Haughyn, 6 s. 8 d. To Sir Martyn Hulley to pray for me, 12 d. To each man and woman of the aforesaid town a penny worth of bread. The rest of my goods I leave to William Haculton, to dispose for the health of my soul, and him I make my executor.

Witnesses, Sir Martin Hulley, John Page, William Deken."

We are now brought down to the beginning of the sixteenth century, at which time we find Edward Fyshe of Harborow, the first member of the family residing in the parish of Great Bowden of whom we have record. He was contemporary with Richard Fysh and Rothland Fysshe of Braybrook, only four miles distant. Whether he was related to them, or not, we can only conjecture. In September 1508 the location of the tenement of Edward Fyshe is mentioned in a parish record as lying on the northerly side of a messuage in Haverburgh belonging to William Marchall. This Edward Fysh died in 1518. His will dated Novem. 6, 1518, was proved January 9, 1518-9. The following abstract of it, taken from the Northampton wills, furnishes all the information we have concerning his family. How many children there were is not stated, nor are their names given except in the case of Richard who was probably the oldest son. There was at least one other son, and two or more daughters. Most of them were still minors and we may assume that Edward Fysh himself had not gotten beyond middle age.

WILL OF EDWARD FYSH OF HARBOROW, LEICESTERSHIRE.

"6. Novem. 1518. I, Edward Fysh of Harborow, make my testament and last will:--To be buried in the church yard of St. Maries of Much Bowdon. For my mortuary my best horse. To the church of Lincoln, 8 d. To the high altar of Harborow church, 8 d. To the bells of St. Maries, 6 s. 8d. To the bells of Harborow chapell, 10 s. I will a trental of masses to be done in the Blake Freres (Black Friars) in the Horse Market in Northampton, 10 s. To Robert Matoke, a folding table and a cappe. To my children twenty marks to be devyded evenly among them by even porcions, and if any of them depart, the part of them that so dies without issue, or without coming to lawful age, their parte to remayne to the longer lyver of the said children, and if they all depart, then I will that Agnes my wife have all their parts and dispose of the same at her pleasure. To Richard Fysh, my son, 5 marks, 6s. 8 d., and if he depart without issue, then his child's part shall retorne to his other brother and systers. To Richard Matoke, my best purle. Also I will that my executors

do cause a trental of masses to be sung for my soul wheresoever they please, and for the same I bequeath 10 s. To my gostly fader, Sir Thurston, 20 d. The residue to Anne my wife (elsewhere Agnes) whom sole executrix, and Robert Matoke overseer.

Witnesses, Richard Metley, Robert Matoke, Margery Jopper, wt. oder moo.

To every Gode chylde that I have, 4 s.

Proved January 9, 1518-9."

Here comes a gap of two, or perhaps even three, generations between "Edward Fysh of Harborow" and the earliest certainly known and identified ancestor of the early immigrants to New England, "John Fyshe of Great Bowden." But, there doubtless were, dwelling in the parish in the interim, some of Edward's children and grand children who constituted the missing links.

As a rule, in the old Catholic days, the Fishes were loyal and faithful supporters of the Roman Church, and many of them entered the Priesthood, and became members of the religious houses. After the establishment of the English Church on the Protestant basis by King Henry VIII, the Fishes easily adjusted their religious life to the new conditions, and in the parish of Great Bowden every generation furnished its due share of Church wardens and officials. The parish registers began in the year 1559, and contain more than two hundred entries of baptisms, marriages and burials, relating to more than six generations of the family, coming down to the latter half of the nineteenth century. The present vicar of Great Bowden church told recent visitors that he had never been acquainted with any of the family, as the last one bearing the name had died a few years before he came to the parish in 1888. There are also many Fish records in other neighboring parishes, where members of the family had overflowed.

The earliest of these records on the Great Bowden registers are of five burials as given below. They doubtless relate to the disappearing second or third generation, between Edward and John, of whom we have no positive knowledge. We may surmise, however, that Augustine Fyshe, buried 26 Jany. 1579-80, may have been the father of John, and the other four may have been his youthful brothers or cousins.

BURIALS, GREAT BOWDEN.

1560	Augustine Fyshe	7 May.
1560	Edward Fyshe.....	30 May.
1563	Toby Fyshe	8 October.
1570-1	Thomas Fyshe	4 Jan.
1579-80	Augustine Fyshe	26 Jan.

The ancestral line as now certainly known begins with John Fyshe of Great Bowden, who was probably born not far from 1555, and may have been the son, as suggested above, of Augustine Fyshe who was buried 26 Jan. 1579-80. He was of the yeoman class, and he married Margaret whose maiden name, there is some reason to think, may have been Craddock. The record of their marriage is not found in the parish, but all of their children were baptized there. Most of the children reached maturity and married, and they and their families are well accounted for in the wills of John and Margaret.

BAPTISMS, GREAT BOWDEN, LEICESTERSHIRE.

1578	Augustyne Fyshe, son of John.....	11 June.
1580-81	William Fyshe, son of John.....	9 March.
1582	Katheryne Fyshe, daughter of John..	15 April.
1584	THOMAS FYSHE, son of John.....	8 May.
1586	Sara Fyshe, daughter of John.....	11 April.
1588	Ambrose Fyshe, son of John.....	6 July.
1589	Mary Fyshe, daughter of John.....	20 Dec.
1591	Elizabeth Fyshe, daughter of John...	15 Nov.
1593	Francis Fyshe, son of John.....	29 Octo.
1596	Anne Fyshe, daughter of John.....	2 June.
1597	Alice Fyshe, daughter of John.....	6 Nov.
1599	Mary Fyshe, daughter of John.....	8 Dec.
1601-2	John Fyshe, son of John.....	26 Jan.

MARRIAGES, GREAT BOWDEN.

1604	John Johnson and Sara Fyshe.....	6 Aug.
1616-7	Edward Marston and Elizabeth Fyshe.	6 Feby.

BURIALS, GREAT BOWDEN.

1590-91	Mary Fyshe	27 Feb.
1622-3	John Fish	19 Feb.
1630	Margaret Fish	28 April.

LEICESTER WILLS.

WILL OF JOHN FYSH OF BOWDON MAGNA.

2 January 1623 (sic) I, John Fysh of Bowdon Magna, co. Leic., yeoman, being sick of body, do ordain and make, etc:—
 To William Fish, my second son and his heirs one old cottage with two cow pastures and ten shepes commons adjoining unto his dwelling house, which I purchased of Sir Thomas Gryfin. To Francis Fish my fifth son one cottage house with a close and orchard now in the occupation of Richard Wimant laborer. To Robert Fish of Harborow, my son-in-law, one piece of meadow in little Bowdon field, called Stony Holme. To Thomas Fysh, eldest son of Robert Fysh, five arable lands in Lubnam brook, now in his occupation. To Elizabeth Ashton my niece one cottage with two cow pastures and ten sheep commons, she paying yearly for the same, unto John Fysh, my youngest son, 6s. 8d. during her natural life, provided that John shall have power to cut and lop and carry away wood. To John Fysh my youngest son and his heirs three closes which I purchased of my kinsman William Cradock of Farndon, one lying in west end of town betwixt the land of John Fish and Richard Kirbie, another in the middle of the town, next the land of Jeffrey Parsons and John Marson, and one in yeast and next the lands of Francis Fish and Thomas Wells the younger; also the old cottage after the death of Elizabeth Ashton my niece and all my timber except one taylltre and a squared piece for my myll, which I give unto my eldest son Austin Fysh. I further except the myllne post, and give it unto Austin Fysh my eldest son, he paying his mother 40 s. Residue to Margaret my wife, whom executrix. Signed: John Fysh. Seal, J. F. divided by a spray of roses.

Witnesses:—Augustine Fish, William Halick.

Proved 9 March 1622-3 (sic) by the relict and executrix.

(File 1622, No. 102).

WILL OF MARGARET FISH, WIDOW.

1 March, 1629-30. I, Margaret Fish, widow, late wife of John Fish late of Bowdon Magna, yeoman, deceased, being sick in body, do make and ordain this my last will, etc.:—To be buried in the church of Great Bowdon, near unto my husband. To Augustine Fish my eldest son and his children £12, which he oweth me for sheep. To William Fish my second son, one silver beaker now in the use of Mr. John Warde of Little Bowdon, being lent unto him by my husband. To Thomas Fish my third son one acre of peas and one acre of barley. To my son Francis Fish 12 d., and to his eldest daughter a trunk. To my daughter Katherine Garvoise 40 s. to buy her a gown. To my daughter Sarah Johnson 40 s. To my daughter Alice Fish 40 s. To my daughter Mary Dix 40 s. To my son Ambrose, his wife, one brown cow, being the best of my kine, and to her son John, being with me at this time, a ewe and a lamb. To my son John Fish's son John the bed I lie in. To my son John's youngest son Joseph my greatest brass pot. To Robert Fish's children an aker of barley and an aker of peas. To my son Ambrose, his children, 40 s. which Thomas Fletcher late of Bilsdon oweth me. To my son John Fish my whole team with carts and gears, ploughs, etc. To Lawrence Willmore an old short legged cow. Poor of Bowden 40 s. Rest to my son John Fish, whom executor, and my son John Johnson and my son Maurice Dixie to see my will performed. Mark of Margaret Fish.

Seal:—A goat. Witnesses: Robert Smith, scriptor, William Willmore.

Proved 23 July 1630, by the executor.

(Register 1630-31. f. 106).

Augustine Fish, the eldest son of John and Margaret, continued to live at Great Bowden, as indeed did the eldest of the male line of his descendants for several generations. His wife was Christian. There is no record of their marriage found at Great Bowden, but all their children were baptized there.

BAPTISMS, GREAT BOWDEN.

1602-3	Anne Fyshe, daughter of Augustine..	27 Jan.
1604-5	John Fyshe, son of Augustine.....	6 Feb.
1607	Thomas Fish, son of Augustine.....	15 Aug.
1609	Margaret Fish, daughter of Austin..	10 Sept.
1611	Jarvis Fish, son of Augustine.....	13 Octo.
1613-4	Dorothy Fish, daughter of Augustine.	11 Feb.
1616	William, son of Augustine Fish.....	15 Sept.
1618	Bartholomew, son of Augustine Fish..	5 July.
1621	Katherine, daughter of Augustine Fish	22 April.
1622-3	Christian daughter of Augustine Fish.	24 Feb.
1625	Elizabeth, daughter of Augustine Fish.	27 Oct.

MARRIAGE, GREAT BOWDEN.

1622	William Halliacke and Agnes Fish...	14 June. (Anne)
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BURIALS, GREAT BOWDEN.

1646	Augustine Fish.....	29 April.
1663	John, son of Augustine Fish, yeoman.	15 Aug.
1665-6	Thomas Fish.....	9 March.

Here follow abstracts of the wills of Augustine and his widow Christian, and the administration of their daughter Elizabeth. The "daughter Margery Fish" mentioned in the will of Christian may have been the same as Katherine baptized 22 April 1621.

WILLS, PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

7, April 1646. I, Augustine Fish of Bowdon Magna, co. Leicester, yeoman, being in reasonable good health, make this my last will and testament: written by myne own hand: I give unto Thomas Fish, my second son and to my wife during her life, and after her life ended, unto the said Thomas and his heirs males, one farm wherein my eldest son liveth, called Royses farm, with all that John Fish had thereto during my life: also seven pastures in Acharads, which sometime did belong to Palmer's house: with this proviso, that Thomas Fish shall pay unto his youngest sister

Elizabeth Fish 100 marks at her age of 23, or marriage: and if Thomas Fish die without heirs males, the land shall return unto Bartholomew Fish: in like manner if Bartholomew die without issue male, it shall return to William Fish, which is in New England, if he be then living. I give to Christian my daughter the cottage house wherein John Warde and his sister liveth with that spot of ground adjoining, bought of Richard Watts, to enter at the death of John Warde. To John Halliak, eldest son of William Halliak, after his father and mother decease, the three acres which did belong unto Palmer farm: and to all the rest of his children which shall be ruled by parents and grandmother, I give £5, apiece at marriage or twenty years old. To Bartholomew Fish my youngest son £5. Item, I give unto William Fish in New England, if he return, £5. To my son Thomas Fish, after the lease is expired which now my son John Fish holdeth, (my land) called Waters his close. To my grandchildren at Brigstock, to help to buy every one a sepp (word omitted) nobles apiece. To my grandchildren at Thorpe in Rutland three ewes. I make my wife executor of this my will, praying Thomas Fish my second son to assist her. I also wish, if it be thought good to my executor, to give unto my eldest son's children two nobles. Overseers, my sons Edward Marriat and Robert Sly.

Witnesses, Maurice Dix, William Whitwell.

Proved 23 Sept. 1647, by Christian (Fish) relict and executrix.

(Fines, 186).

WILL OF CHRISTIAN FISH OF THORPE, WIDOW.

6 October, 1656. I, Christian Fish of Thorpe in the county of Rutland, Widow, being sick in body, do make and declare this my last will and testament: First, I commit my body to be buried in the chancel of Liddington church. I give to my daughter Ann Holiocke twelve pence: to my daughter Christian Inchley twelve pence: to my daughter Dorothy Marriot twelve pence: to my son Bartholomew Fish twelve pence; to my son William Fish twelve pence: to my son John Fish twelve pence: to my son Thomas Fish twelve pence: and to my daughter Margery Fish twelve pence. All the rest of my money, and all my goods, I

give to my daughter Margaret Slye, whom I make sole executrix.
To the poor of Thorpe 10 s.

Witnesses: John Ward, Joan Burnley.
Proved 2 Jan. 1657-8 by the executrix.
(Wootton, 50).

ADMINISTRATION, PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

24 August 1650. Commission to Christian Fish, mother of Elizabeth Fish, late of Bowdon Magna, co. Leicester, deceased, to administer.

(Admon. Act Book, 1650, folio 130).

John and Thomas, the older sons of Augustine remained at Great Bowden. William the third son emigrated to New England. We find his name on the records as being at Windsor, Conn., as early as 1642, and again in 1662. It is not probable that he ever returned to his native land. Nothing more is known of the son Bartholomew. The daughters were married and scattered into other neighborhoods as is indicated in the wills of the father and mother.

William Fish, the second son of John and Margaret, remained in Great Bowden. Apparently he was twice married. His children were all baptized in that parish, where in 1620 both his older brother Augustine and he were church Wardens.

BAPTISMS, GREAT BOWDEN.

1606	Edmond, son of William Fish.....	15 Aug.
1608	Bridget Fish, daughter of William..	17 Dec.
1612	Anne Fish, daughter of William....	10 Sept.
1615	Katherine, daughter of William Fish.	2 April
1617	Margaret, daughter of William Fish.	21 Dec.
1621	Susanna Fish, daughter of William..	14 Oct.
1623	Thomas, son of William Fish.....	7 Sept.
1625-6	Hester, daughter of William Fish...	23 March.
1629	John, son of William Fish.....	1 July.
1631	Daniel, son of William Fish.....	23 Oct.
1632-3	Hanna, daughter of William Fish...	10 Feb.
1636	Joseph, son of William and Agnes Fish, yeoman.....	7 Aug.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, LEICESTER.

- 1620 William Fish of Bowdon and Anne Parsons of Carlton,
Northants.
1627 Miles Smith of Bowdon Magna and Bridget Fish, of
the same.

MARRIAGES, GREAT BOWDEN.

- 1642-3 Richard Branstons and Anne Fish.... 22 Jan.
1654 George Becket and Hannah Fish.... 14 Nov.

BURIALS, GREAT BOWDEN.

- 1618 Katherine Fish..... 8 Aug. (wife of William?)
1621-2 Katherine Fish 30 Jan. (not fully identified)
1631 Daniel Fish..... 21 Oct.
1642-3 Margaret Fish..... 8 Jan.
1658 William Fish..... 13 Sept.

WILL, PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

Will of William Fish of Great Bowdon, co. Leicester, yeoman, dated 24 May, 1658.

I give unto my sons John and Joseph Fish £10 apiece. To all the rest of my sons and daughter 12 d. apiece. To Mary Branson and Anne Branson, my grand-children, daughters of my daughter Susanna by her former husband Thomas Branson (legacy not stated) I make my son-in-law Richard Branson executor, and my son Thomas Fish and my son-in-law James Hitchcock of Market Harborough, co. Leicester, scrivener overseers.

Witnesses: Edmund Fish, Mary Huyskins.

Proved, 22 April, 1659, by the executor.
(Pell, 229).

THOMAS FISH, the third son of John and Margaret, was the father of Jonathan, John and Nathaniel Fish, the early settlers of Sandwich on Cape Cod. He seems to have lived for a time in the parish of Lubbenham, then in East Farndon then in Great

Bowden, which all lie within a small circuit. Later, he made his home in Wedgnoock Park in Warwickshire, when he apparently had some business or occupation in the city of Warwick. The Leicester marriage licenses give us the name of his wife.

At Leicester a license was issued to:—

1609 Thomas Fysh, gent., of Bowdon and Mary Sprigge of Lubbenham.

Marriage to be celebrated at Lubbenham.

BAPTISMS, LUBBENHAM, LEICESTERSHIRE.

1585-6 Mary, daughter of William Spriggs. 24 Jan.

1612 Craddock Fishe, son of Thomas
Fishe 9 Aug.

BAPTISMS, EAST FARNDON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

1613 Ambrose, son of Thomas Fish..... 18 Octo.

1615-6 JONATHAN, son of Thomas Fish.... 16 Feb.

1619 John and Nathaniel, sons of Thomas
and Mary Fish..... 20 June

BAPTISMS, GREAT BOWDEN.

1622 Esther, daughter of Thomas Fish.... 21 Dec.

1625 Hannah, daughter of Thomas Fish.. 5 Oct.

Wedgnoock Park is one of the possessions of the Earls of Warwick, and a quaint and interesting account of it is given by Sir William Dugdale in his *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, published in 1656, as follows:—"Wedgnoock Park is one of the most antient Parks in England for I find that Henry of Newburgh, the first Earl of Warwick after the Conquest, in imitation of King Henry I, who made the Park of Woodstoke (containing seven miles in compass, and which was the first in England) did em-park it: but at that time it contained no more than what now is called the Old Park, the rest having been enlarged by the succeeding Earls, who had, as it seems, a Mannour here: for so it is called in that settlement made 31 Henry III by John de Plessets, Earl of Warwick, upon Will Mauduit and Alice his

wife. And concerning this place, I further find that the tythes of the assarts here, as also the paunage and venison, were by Margery Mareschall, Countness of Warwick, in Henry III's time given to the Hospital of St. Michael in Warwick, in pure alms. And that in 26 Edward I, upon the extent of the lands belonging to Will Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, then deceased, it was certified that he had here at Wedgnock, besides the Park containing xx acres, a little pool and eight acres of arable land: as also that in 9 Edward II the underwood of this Park did yield 26 s. 8 d. per annum, the herbage 10 s, and the Paunage, with the nuts, 6 s. 8d. Howbeit, in those days the Park was but small, till Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, enlarged it with certain woods called Wegnok Donele, lying within the parish of Hatton, and adjoining thereto, which he purchased of the Lady Scholastica de Melsa.

"After which, it continued to the succeeding Earls even to the last of that family: but, coming to the Crown with the rest of their lands, was by King Edward VI in the first year of his reign, granted with the Castle of Warwick and divers other Mannours, unto John Dudley Earl of Warwick, upon whose attainder in the first year of Mary, the Queen demised the herbage and paunage thereof to Henry Jernegan for thirty years at x marks per annum. And Queen Elizabeth, in 14 of her reign, past the inheritance of it, together with the wood called Fernehill, and the Mannour house named Good-rest to Faulke Grevill, Esq., and his heirs. Which Faulke being created Lord Brooke by King James (as I have elsewhere showed) settled this and many other lands on Rob. Grevill, his kinsman, now (s. c. 1640) Lord Brooke, by virtue of an entail with that honour.

"Touching the said Mannour house called Good-rest, first built by Thomas Beauchamp (the second of that name) Earl of Warwick, in part of Edward III and Richard II time, I suppose it was so called in respect that some of the Countesses of Warwick, to avoid much concours of people, retired hither when they were near the time of childbirth; for, 'tis plain that many of their children were born here, as have elsewhere observed. But all the further mention that I find thereof is that King Henry VII (the Earldom of Warwick being in his hands)

granted the custody of it, with the gardens and waters in the Park, to Edward Belknap, esquire of the Body, for life."

It is not known at what time Thomas Fish and his family removed to Warwick and Wedgnoek Park, but in 1643 he was living in Good Rest House, the historic home within the limits of the Park. When Richard Whitehead "of Windsor upon Connecticut River in New England" returned to his native land for a visit, he became a guest of Thomas Fish in Good Rest House. He was taken ill and died there. He made a will dated 26 April 1645, which was witnessed by two of Thomas' children "Cr. Fishe" and "Hester Fishe". This will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 26 June 1645. The domicile of Thomas Fish, while in Wedgnoek Park belonged to the parish of St. Mary in Warwick, and we naturally refer to the parish registers of St. Mary for some record of the family. Those registers previous to the year 1651 have unfortunately been lost, and the only subsequent entries which can be connected with this family are:—

BURIALS, ST. MARY, WARWICK.

1666 Elizabeth Fish, wife of Cradock Fish. 28 March.
1673-4 Thomas Fish buried..... 12 Jan.

It is uncertain whether this latter entry could have referred to our Thomas, though possibly it may have been he. He would at that time have been about ninety years of age. The Manor Rolls of Warwick Castle are another source from which some information might be had concerning his later history, but so far as we have failed to obtain access to them.

Ambrose Fish, the fourth son of John and Margaret, was a clergyman. Born in 1588, he was educated at the Harborough School, which already had a wide and excellent reputation, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. From Christ's College he received his B. A. degree in 1608-9, and that of M. A. in 1612. He was ordained a Priest in London 1616-7. On June 16, 1619 he was instituted rector of the parish of Raunds in Northamptonshire, King James I being patron of the living. He remained there until 1623, about the time of his father's death.

Ambrose died intestate, and in 1628 his estate was administered, he being called "of Carlton" parish in Northamptonshire. He had several children, of whom his son John was named in the will of his grandmother Margaret, and a daughter Katherine was baptized at Market Harborough 3 April 1627. His son John may have been the "John Fish the Elder", who was buried 10 Sept. 1670, the same day with his wife, but as the name John was so common among the Fishes, it is impossible to identify them in every record.

Francis Fish, the fifth son of John and Margaret, seems to have left no male heirs. Three daughters were baptized at Great Bowden, and he was afterwards of the parish of Gumley in Leicestershire, where search has not been made.

BAPTISMS, GREAT BOWDEN.

1619-20	Jane, daughter of Francis Fish.....	5 Feb.
1622	Katherine, daughter of Francis Fish.	14 April
1625	Sarah, daughter of Francis Fish....	18 Dec.

BURIALS, GREAT BOWDEN.

1619-20	Jane Fish.....	6 Feb.
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John Fish, the youngest son of John and Margaret, born 1601-2, seems to have been a favorite child with both of his parents. He was the executor of his mother's will. He had four children baptized at Great Bowden. He probably went to Warwickshire and located at Wroxhall, being a near neighbor, in that county, of his brother Thomas of Wedgnoock Park. "John Fish of Wroxall", in 1640 had money transactions with Thomas Dexter, an early settler in Lynn and Sandwich, Mass., which were not settled until 1649. He had loaned money to Rev. Ephraim Huit of the Wroxhall Church. Through persecution by the Bishop of Worcester, for non-conformity, Mr. Huit was driven from his church and from England, and came to Hartford, Conn., where he died in 1644. The money for the payment of the debt to John Fish of Wroxhall seems to have been turned over by Mr. Huit's estate and held by the Colonial Treasurer as late as 1686. As this money had not then reached

its proper destination, the Huit heirs claimed that it should be returned to them. In this connection the General Court of Connecticut formally refused to pay the £60 to the children of Mrs. Huit, "because this Court are informed that ther is a nephew of Mr. Fish that doth demand it." There is a question of some interest as to the identity of this nephew. He might have been William Fish of Windsor if he were then living, or possibly John Fish of Stonington.

BAPTISMS, GREAT BOWDEN.

1626	John, son of John Fish.....	16 Dec.
1628-9	Joseph, son of John Fish.....	1 Jan.
1630-1	Dorcas, daughter of John Fish.....	24 March
1633-4	Benjamin, son of John Fish.....	26 Jan.

In the more populous section of the parish of Great Bowden, and contemporary with the first named John Fyshe, there lived a Thomas Fishe of Market Harborough. He also was probably a descendant of Edward Fysh of Harborough, of whose will an abstract has been given. He may have been a brother of John of Great Bowden, or perhaps a cousin. These relationships are suggested by the fact that the name Austin was given to one of Thomas' sons, a name so often used in the family in its other form, Augustine. Another son of Thomas, Robert sometimes styled "mercer", married Alice Fish, a daughter of John and Margaret of Great Bowden.

The registers of Market Harborough give the records of two generations of this branch of the family. The children of Robert and Alice were also the grandchildren of John and Margaret, and these records may therefore be appropriately introduced at this point.

BAPTISMS, MARKET HARBOROUGH.

1585-6	Thomas, son of Thomas Fishe.....	10 March.
1590	Austin, son of Thomas Fishe.....	22 April.
1593	Robert, son of Thomas Fishe.....	12 Aug.
1595	William, son of Thomas Fishe.....	16 Nov.
1597	William, son of Thomas Fishe.....	27 March.
1599	Jeffrey, son of Thomas Fishe.....	28 Octo.

BURIALS, MARKET HARBOROUGH.

1590	Austin, son of Thomas Fishe.....	22 May
1594	John, son of Thomas Fishe.....	14 July.
1595	William, son of Thomas Fishe.....	16 Nov.

The above named Robert, son of Thomas Fishe, baptized 1593, was married at Market Harborough, 24 February 1617-8 to Alice Fish, daughter of John and Margaret of Great Bowden. Their children were baptized some at Great Bowden, and some at Market Harborough.

1618-9	Thomas, son of Robert Fish.....	1 Jan. at G. B.
1620-1	John, son of Robert Fish....	21 Jan. at M. H.
1622	Ruth, daughter of Robert Fish....	1 Sept. at M. H.
1623-4	Mary, daughter of Robert Fish...	24 Jan. at G. B.
1625	Mary, daughter of Robert Fish...	24 April at M. H.
1626	Joseph, son of Robert Fish.....	17 Sept. at M. H.
1629-30	Nathan, son of Robert Fish.....	7 March at M. H.
1630	Tabitha, daughter of Robert Fish..	8 May at M. H.
1633	Hannah, daughter of Robert Fish.	24 Nov. at M. H.
1637	Christian, daughter of Robert and Alice Fish, mercer,	10 Dec. at G. B.
1639	Benjamin, son of Robert and Alice Fish, mercer,	11 Aug. at G. B.

The burials in Robert's family were:—

1624	Mary Fish buried.....	14 May at M. H.
1631	Nathaniel, son of Robert Fish....	4 Octo. at M. H.
1639	Robert Fish	20 Decem. at G. B.
1657-8	Tabitha Fish.....	23 March at G. B.

Robert's family seems to have disappeared from the records of that neighborhood, and no indication has there been found as to what became of them. Robert's burial at Great Bowden, at the early age of 46 years, probably indicates that through his death or business reverses, the young family were thrown upon their own resources, and broken up. The older sons, Thomas and John, are accounted for in the Thomas of Ports-

mouth, R. I., and in John of Connecticut who died at Mystic in 1689. The tradition handed down in the Rhode Island family, put in writing one hundred years ago, confirms the close relationship between the Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut families, even making the claim that the three progenitors thereof were brothers. In this connection it is to be noted that Thomas gave to two of his children born at Portsmouth, the names of Robert and Alice, in remembrance of his father and mother. Moreover, the will of John Fish of Mystic mentions his daughter Alice. Alice was an uncommon name in New England in those days, but the remembrance of and love for a mother explains its use by these two men in their new, far away homes.

Returning to the senior line of the Great Bowden family, we have a list of the children of John Fish, yeoman, eldest son of Augustine, son of John and Margaret.

BAPTISMS AND BIRTHS, GREAT BOWDEN.

1639	Samuel, son of John and Hannah Fish, yeoman	12 May.
1641	Hannah, daughter of John Fish	11 July.
1642	Margaret, daughter of John Fish	25 Sept.
1643-4	John, son of John Fish	4 Feby.
1646	Mary, daughter of John Fish	10 Dec.
1649	Martha, daughter of John Fish	2 Aug.
1655	Samuel, son of John Fish, born	4 April.
1658	Susanna, daughter of John Fish, born	12 July.

BURIALS, GREAT BOWDEN.

1640	Samuel, son of John and Hannah Fish, husbandman.	13 May.
1663	John, son of Augustine Fish, yeoman.	15 Aug.

Thomas Fish, the second son of Augustine and Christian, sometimes called "Thomas Fish, the elder", by his will, left to his three daughters the land which he received by the will of his father Augustine, called "Waters, his close".

BAPTISMS, GREAT BOWDEN.

- 1650 Dorcas, daughter of Thomas Fish... 16 June.
 1651 Deborah, daughter of Thomas Fish,
 the elder. 5 Oct.
 1655 Christian, daughter of Thomas Fish,
 the elder. 23 July.

His wife was Millicent. He was buried 9 March, 1665-6. His will was proved, and his inventory filed among Leicester wills, 24 Jany. 1667-8.

"I, Thomas Fish of Great Bowdon, co. Leicester, yeoman, being not well in body, do ordain and make, etc.:—To my eldest daughter Dorcas Fish the third part of all my lands after the decease of my wife, and all that close within the town of Bowdon called Watters Close, next George Browne, after the lease is out which is now holden by Hannah Fish and her heirs. To Deborah Fish my second daughter one third part of all my lands. To my third and youngest daughter Christian Fish one third part of the same. To my wife Millicent Fish all my lands during her life. Executrix, my wife."

Dated 3 March 1665-6. Signed, Thomas Fish. Seal missing.

Witnesses: Thomas Bale, Thomas Paine.

Proved 24 Jan. 1667-8, by the executrix.

(File 1667, No. 159).

Inventory of the goods of Thomas Fish, the elder (of Great Bowdon) deceased, taken 1 Nov. 1666, by Thomas Paine, constable, Richard Monk, and Robert Paine. Total, £28, 5 s. 6 d. Exhibited 24 Jan. 1667 by the executrix (not named). (Inventories, 1667, No. 174).

John Fish, baptized 4 Febry. 1643-4, son of John and Hannah, and grandson of Augustine and Christian, was Churchwarden of Great Bowden parish in 1667, and his children were baptized there. He was the senior of the family in direct male line of descent, in which the names of John and Augustine were so frequently alternated.

BAPTISMS, GREAT BOWDEN.

1668	Elizabeth, daughter of John Fish...	29 Oct.
1670	Mary, daughter of John Fish.....	25 Aug.
1671-2	Augustine, son of John Fish.....	21 March.
1673-4	Hanna, daughter of John Fish.....	4 Feb.
1675-6	William, son of John Fish.....	10 Jan.

This Augustine Fish, baptized 21 March 1671-2, was apprenticed in his youth to learn the tanner's trade, which was then an important industry in that part of England. He was the head of the Great Bowden branch of the family. It was he who erected on the chancel wall of Great Bowden church the monument to his wife which still remains in good preservation.

"To the memory of Henrietta
wife of Augustine Fish, gent.
daughter of sir Edward Farmer of Kensington,
in the county of Middlesex, knight,
who departed this life the 13th day of December
in the 29th year of her age, anno Domini 1703
and left issue,
Constantia, Mary, Henrietta, John and Susanna.
Sedem properamus ad unam."

It will be seen from the records here given that the names John and Thomas were very common among the English Fishes in each generation. John and Margaret of Great Bowden had six grandsons bearing the plain name of John Fish, three grandsons named Thomas Fish, and three Joseph Fish. As these were living contemporaneously, extreme care must be taken in identifying them, in order to avoid confusion, and to give to each one his proper record and history. In such a case was Thomas Fish who was sometimes called Thomas "junior" and Thomas "the younger." He was probably the son of William and Anne (Parsons) Fish, and was described as above to distinguish him from his older cousin Thomas the son of Augustine. He was buried 7 October 1665 at Great Bowden.

BAPTISMS AND BIRTHS, GREAT BOWDEN.

1651	Abraham, son of Thomas Fish.....	13 July.
1652	Mary, daughter of Thomas Fish, junior	19 Sept.
1655	Anne, daughter of Thomas Fish, born	18 April.
1657	Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Fish, the younger, born.	3 Aug.
1659-60	Thomasine, daughter of Thomas Fish, the younger, born.	16 Jan.
1662	Susanna, daughter of Thomas Fish, born	11 April.
1664	William, son of Thomas Fish.....	28 Aug.

BURIALS, GREAT BOWDEN.

1651-2	Abraham Fish.	23 March.
1665	Thomas Fish and Thomas Robinson who was killed in the Granett Pittes, was buried.	7 Oct.
1671	Mary Fish, widow.	2 Nov.

This Thomas was taken away in the prime of life, being little over forty years of age, and perhaps "killed in the Granett Pittes", as was Thomas Robinson. He left no will, but his estate was administered at Leicester.

"Inventory of the goods of Thomas Fish late of Great Bowden, yeoman, deceased, taken by Robert Johnson, John Fish the elder, and Oliver Gaynes of Great Bowden, 3 Feb. 1665-6. Total, £126, 13 s. 2 d. Exhibited 16 May 1666, by Mary Fish, the administratrix."

(Inventories, 1666, No. 22). (Admin missing).

Another person, of whose exact connections we are in doubt, was John Fish, senior, buried at Great Bowden, with his wife, 10 Sept. 1670. At Lubbenham there is the record of the following baptism:—

BAPTISMS, LUBBENHEIM, LEICESTERSHIRE.

1644 Hannah, daughter of John and Anne
Fish. 15 Sept.

BURIALS, GREAT BOWDEN.

1670 John Fish, senior, and his wife were
buried. 10 Sept.

WILL, PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

8 Dec. 1670 (sic) To all Christian people to whom this present writing shall come, John Fish, the elder, of Great Bowden in the county of Leicester, yecman, sendeth greeting:—Know ye that the said John Fish unto Anne Fish his wife and Hannah Fish his daughter hath bequeathed all his goods, excepting one silver vessel called a beaker, and one silver salt, which shall be delivered to his son John Fish, and after his decease to the eldest of his family forever. Witnesses, Augustine Harper, Elizabeth Watts, Ro. Johnson.

Proved 14 Nov. 1670, by Hannah Fish, the daughter, one of the executors named. (sic) (Penn, 161).

John Fish, the elder, referred to above, may have been the son of Rev. Ambrose—the one who was mentioned in his grandmother Margaret's will. The other cousins John are otherwise accounted for, or seem to have been too young to have been the father of Hannah, baptized 1644.

There was another John Fish who styled himself "of the city of London, oylman", who, there is some reason to suppose, may have been of the Great Bowden family, although it remains to be proven what his relationship was. It is though best to give here an abstract of his will.

PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.

8 August, 1684. I, John Fish, of the city of London, oylman, being in indifferent good health of body, do ordain and make, etc.:—I give unto my son Berridge Fish, his heirs and assigns, all my plantacons, lands, tenements, servants, slaves, goods and

chattels whatsoever in Jamaica Island, and it is my mind and will that my said son shall pay out of the same, during the space of ten years to Thomasine my wife, the sum of £200 yearly: and if my son neglect to pay the said sum yearly, or if he die without lawful issue of his body, then I give the above named premises unto George, Thomas, Margaret, Elizabeth and Thomasin, my younger children, subject to the said payment. I give to my wife and her heirs my messuage tenement in Aldersgate Street, wherein I now dwell. To my daughter Ashurst £5. To my son George £5. To my sister Brandish £5. To my sister Hanna Pope £5. Of the rest of my goods I give two third parts unto my younger children aforesaid, and the other third to Thomasine my wife, whom I make executrix, and I desire my kinsman Mr. Richard Dowley, my brother Conyers and my son George Fish to be overseers.

Witnesses:—John Harper, Augustine Harper, William Brice. Proved, 10 May, 1686, by the Executrix. (Lloyd, 57).

There were other well-to-do and prolific families in England bearing the name of Fish, which, as far as has been traced, were not connected with the Great Bowden family. One of these was in the counties of Hertford and Bedford. Another was in Sussex and Kent. Another, perhaps more nearly related, was in Northamptonshire. There were disconnected families of the name in Norfolkshire, who seem to have been mostly a seafaring folk.

Many members from these various families appeared in London and in other large towns, led there by a mercantile calling. But it has been attempted to give here only such records as may throw light on the ancestry of the American families.

The most distinguished and the ablest member of the family who has appeared in public life in the United States was the Hon. Hamilton Fish of New York. He was member of Congress, Lieutenant Governor, and Governor of the State, and also represented it as Senator of the United States at Washington. Afterwards, for eight years, with great honor, he filled the office of Secretary of State of the United States in the cabinet of President Grant. Hamilton Fish's immigrant ancestor

in this country was Jonathan Fish, the eldest of the three brothers who settled in Sandwich on Cape Cod. In Sandwich he was married, there his children were born, and there he lived for about seventeen years until in 1654 he joined the company which removed with Rev. Mr. Leverich to Long Island, New York. Jonathan settled in the town of Newtown, and his descendants remained there for several generations, absorbing in the meantime the best blood of some of the old Dutch families. He died in 1663.

Scattered throughout all quarters of our broad land there are thousands of individuals whose lines can be traced back to John and Margaret Fish of Great Bowden. As a rule they are diligent and conscientious citizens, content to fulfill the duty lying before them, whether it be in business or professional life, in public service, or, as it has been in perhaps a majority of cases, in living the quiet life of an humble and industrious farmer.

This story of their old English home will perhaps create in them a new interest in their family relationships.

REFERENCE:

All the foregoing is from N. Y. Genealogical & Biographical Record of January 1922, being a contribution thereto by Mr. John D. Fish.

DATES AND FACTS KNOWN ABOUT JONATHAN FISH.

I. JONATHAN FISH, baptized February 16, 1615/16 at East Farndon, in Northamptonshire, England, was the son of Thomas Fish and Mary (Sprigge) Fish. Thomas Fish lived at Great Bowden, his wife coming from the neighboring town of Lubbenham in Leicestershire. Later in life Thomas Fish moved to Wedgnoock Park in Warwickshire, England.

Jonathan Fish and his two younger brothers, Nathaniel and John, left England between 1635 and 7.

They were in Lynn, Mass. in 1637. After a brief stay they moved to Sandwich, Mass. In a division of the common lands at Sandwich, Jonathan Fish obtained 2 acres on April 16, 1640, each of his brothers obtaining $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Jonathan Fish took oath of Fidelitie at Sandwich 1644.

The first record we have of Jonathan Fish's wife Mary, is in 1644, when she and her husband were summoned as witnesses in the trial of John Ellis and his wife at Plymouth, Mass. There is no record of the marriage of Jonathan Fish, which certainly took place during or before the year 1644. About this time Jonathan Fish drew a note on his father in England, the history of which is as follows:

In 1643, John and Jonathan Fish drew upon their father for money but the bill was protested.

"29 May 1645." A Copie of the protest of John ffish & Jonathan ffishes Bill of exchange of 20 lb charged uppon their ffather but returned ptested under the hand of John Marius Notary Pubb the 17th of May 1643." (Aspinwall's Notarial Records, 6.)

Again on the 27th Nov. 1649, Aspinwall copies in his notebook the following:

"2 of Nov: 1646.

Loving father after twenty dayes sight of this my first bill of exchang my second & third not being pd, I pray you pay unto James Oliver of Boston in New England or his assignees the full & just summe of eighteene pound steri

received in full value here of Mr James Oliver. I pray
you faile not to make good paymt & place it to account
according to order.

Yor ever Dutifull sonne
Signed & DD in prsence
of us James Johnson
Jonathan Fish

John ffish

I pray you pay this Bill to
my brother Peter Oliver or to
his Assignes. yors
James Oliver.

I pray you pay this bill of
ten pounds to my brother
James Johnson or his As-
signes. 27 (9) 1649
Peter Oliver.

I pray you pay this bill to Augustine Harper

yors James Johnson.

Indorsed. "To his loveing & deere ffather mr Thomas ffish at
Warwick or els in Wegnock parke at Good Rest House."

On Dec. 30, 1649 or 50 Jonathan Fish sold lands on "Skanton" Neck, called by the Indians Aequidneck, in the town of Sandwich, to Major John Freeman. His lands were bounded by those of Tupper, Nye and Edmund Freeman. On June 30, 1650 he was a witness to a deed of William Wood and wife at Sandwich. He was a Surveyor of Highways at Sandwich in 1651, Constable June 3, 1652. He probably left Sandwich before 1656, as two suits brought against him at Plymouth were answered by Edward Dillingham, who held his power of attorney.

After he left Sandwich that Stephen Wing who was a co-witness to the deed of William Wood sued him in Court and the following record appears in the Court held in Weymouth 5 June 1656:

"A Right of A letter of Attorney Shewed in court whereby it appeared that Mr. Edward dillingham was Authorized to improve* a Suite Commenced against Jonathan fish by Stephen Wing of Sandwidge in an action of the case to the damage of

twelve pound ~~in the behalf of the Said Jonathan ffish~~, (so crossed out in original) The Said Edward dillingham came into the court and acknowldiges a Judgment of the pounds in the behalfe of the Said Jonathan ffish whereupon the Said Stephen Wing Rested satisfyed/ The attachment that was formerly levyed upon a mare belonging to the Said ffish Resting upon the Same for the Space of two monthes; the Judgment abovesaid to bee paied for the quallitie as well as quantitie according to the tearmes of the bill the Said Stephen Winge hath under the hand of the Said Jonathan ffish.

And Wheras It doth alsoe appear that the Said Edward Dillingham was Authorised as an attorney in the behalfe of the abovesaid Jonathan ffish to answare a complaint made by John Green in an action of the case to the Damage of 1 lb-13 the said Edward Dillingham Acknowledged A Judgment of 1 lb-13 whereon Stephen Winge as the Attorney of the said John Green rested Satisfied;"

(*Plymouth Colony Records, "Court Actions"; 1:67*)

*i. e. Carry on,

In about 1659 he was settled at Newtown, Long Island. He served there as Magistrate in 1661 and 1662 and was an owner of a 20 shilling right in the town lands there, which gave him many acres in the various divisions of the undivided lands. On March 9, 1662 Jonathan Fish was paid 12d. for killing a wolf. The date of his death is usually given as 1663, (perhaps it occurred a few years later) his wife and three sons surviving him.

CONCLUSIONS DRAWN FROM THE DATES AND FACTS KNOWN ABOUT JONATHAN FISH.

Jonathan Fish moved first from England to Lynn, secondly from Lynn to Sandwich and thirdly from Sandwich to Long Island. The first move was probably made because his opportunities in England were limited. He was one of a number of younger sons in a family that was large and only fairly well off. Freedom in religious belief in 1635 was not tolerated in England; also the public mind at that time was much excited by accounts of the new discoveries in America and the opportunities awaiting

settlers there. On arriving at Lynn he found that all of the available lands in that neighborhood had been taken up, and that the town of Lynn was trying to get increased grants to take care of its then population, and had no room to take care of new emigrants. Therefore he moved to Sandwich to obtain lands there that could not be had on favorable terms at Lynn.

The first record of Jonathan Fish at Sandwich is in 1637 when, with about 60 others from Lynn, he took up lands in Sandwich. Ten of the 60 were called Associates, the other 50 were settlers. The Associates got a grant of land from the Plymouth Company and in turn sold or granted it to the settlers, Jonathan Fish and his brothers being numbered among the so-called Settlers.

All the colonies in Massachusetts were started to escape religious persecution in England or to obtain greater religious freedom. Whole congregations with their Ministers migrated in a body and when they landed here they formed or became a part of a government ruled by the church, each congregation in good standing having a voice in the general government. Membership in the church was necessary so as to have a voice in the government. In this connection it is interesting to note that the membership of the Church at Sandwich consisted of eleven families only, about one-fourth of the population in 1637. The fact that so many of the inhabitants were not church members may have been the reason why the town was not granted a charter till 1639. At all events, the town was on probation for a time on account of religious views contrary to those held by the other churches. For many years after the colony at Sandwich was founded it was less orthodox and gave the church fathers at Plymouth much worry on account of the religious views of its inhabitants.

Not all of the 50 settlers took up their lands. I have been able to trace 31 of the original settlers, and all 10 of the Associates, 41 families in all. The colony at Plymouth exercised full jurisdiction over the new colony at Sandwich. From the very beginning of the settlement the settlers at Sandwich were subjected to many fines for minor offenses. On looking over the records it would lead to the belief that these fines were imposed to impress on the minds of the new settlers the fact that they

were under the government of the colony and church of Plymouth and subject thereto, as most of the fines were for trivial matters. The laws were like the laws of the Medes and Persians and respected neither persons nor circumstances, as may be seen from the following: Of the 10 Associates, 7 were fined for minor offenses, 3 leaving the colony early. Of the 31 settlers, 22 were fined for trivial offenses, and one for a graver offense. Of the 8 against whom there are no fines, 5 left the Colony early and 3 had a clean record. Jonathan Fish was one of the 5 who left the colony with a clean record.

The first minister at Sandwich was the Rev. Dr. Leverich. From all accounts he appear to have been an orthodox clergyman of the Church of England, with a few minor beliefs of his own with regard to infant baptism and celebration of the Lord's Supper. In 1637 his church consisted of 11 families out of 41, as stated above.

The records of the Quaker meetings in America show that in 1658 there were 18 families in the Quaker meeting at Sandwich, while the orthodox church numbered about 35 families at that time. Rev. Leverich did not have the wholehearted support of his flock. Many names not on the church list appear for the first time after the Rev. Leverich left Sandwich, among others Nathaniel Fish. Jonathan is never mentioned as a church member, and by this time (1658) he was on Long Island.

To show further the attitude of the colony at Plymouth toward the new colony at Sandwich, we find that the office of Constable for Sandwich created in 1652, when Jonathan Fish took office, was not carried out with enough strictness to suit the government at Plymouth, so Geo. Barlow was appointed as special Marshall for the towns of Barnstable, Yarmouth and Sandwich, all of which were new colonies under a kind of probation. That Barlow misused the powers of his office is clearly shown by the court records. His appointment was probably due to the fact that he was a bitter enemy of the Quakers.

One of the proprietors of Sandwich, Henry Feake, moved to Long Island. The Feake family were Quakers, his brother Robert being one of their most eminent preachers. Jonathan Fish followed Henry Feake from Lynn, and afterwards came

with or followed him to Long Island. It has generally been supposed that he was a follower of the Rev. Dr. Leverich, but Leverich left Lynn before the above mentioned associates and settlers, and was a settler at Duxbury after they had taken up their lands. He was called from Duxbury to the church at Sandwich. If Jonathan Fish had been a follower of Leverich he would have been a member of his church, but I do not find him as such either at Sandwich or later at Newtown, Long Island. My belief is that Jonathan Fish belonged to one of the numerous minor cults or leaned strongly towards the Quaker faith. An argument that Jonathan Fish was not a member of the Puritan Church, is the fact that his marriage which must have taken place in 1644, or a trifle earlier, was not recorded at Plymouth. There were heavy fines imposed if marriages were not recorded. Quakers, Antibaptists and other sects not Puritan, were often fined for this offense. The penalty was whipping of the husband, the wife standing by and witnessing the punishment. This was the penalty exacted upon John Ellis, the son-in-law of Edmund Freeman.

The location of Jonathan Fish's land at Sandwich is definitely established, by the sale that he made to Major Freeman, and also the deed of William Wood and wife to Edmund Freeman, in which the Wood property is bounded by the lands of Edmund Freeman, and Fish, on Skanton Neck near the line of the town of Barnstable. The lands owned by Jonathan Fish are said to be the best in the town; therefore it seems strange that unless there was some pressing reason, such as a desire for greater religious freedom, he would have left good lands to seek his fortune once more in a strange country, under a foreign government. There are two possible reasons for his seeking the protection of the Dutch at New Amsterdam—a desire on his part to obtain freedom of worship, or, as he appears not to have been a Proprietor in Sandwich, he may have departed to Long Island because he wished to go into a newer community where he would be a recognised one. Then he was a gentleman's son and may ill have brooked the autocratic Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay governance of things.

The date of Jonathan Fish's leaving Sandwich can be set some time prior to 1656, at which time he gave Edward Dilling-

ham his power of attorney, to settle suits for him in the court at Plymouth. These suits are of a minor character, and may have been in regard to some trifling fines that are not recorded against Jonathan Fish. Possibly he was fined for leaving the colony without permission, or some other arbitrary rule of that kind. It seems possible that there was some relationship between Dillingham and Jonathan Fish. Possibly he was the brother of Mary, Jonathan's wife. Edward Dillingham came from Lancashire and was first at Lynn, as the Fishes were, and then in Sandwich. It seems strange that Jonathan Fish should place the adjusting of his affairs in Dillingham's hands when his brothers John and Nathaniel were both living in Sandwich unless Dillingham was of some kin to him.

Finally, to sum up, Jonathan Fish seems to have been a quiet, law-abiding farmer who had few troubles with his neighbors. Such as they were, he settled quickly without fuss or argument. He probably held strong religious beliefs that were the cause of his leaving England. And again, these same religious beliefs were the cause of his leaving Massachusetts to take shelter under protection of the Dutch in New Amsterdam. Unlike many of the towns on the Eastern end of the Island, Newtown was directly under the Dutch rule. It doesn't seem likely that Jonathan Fish was a Quaker as he held the office of Constable at Sandwich and Magistrate at Newtown. If he had been a Quaker, he wouldn't have been likely to hold a political office. However, it is fairly certain that his religious beliefs, whatever they were, were different from those of the Puritan Church and were the direct cause of his moving to New York. The fact that his father, Thomas Fish, refused to honor a note drawn on him by Jonathan and his brother John, would lead one to believe that there was some family row, perhaps over religion, as the note was for only £20 which Thomas Fish was well able to pay.

Children of Jonathan Fish and Mary (?) his wife:

1. John born about 1645; probably moved to New Jersey with his mother.
2. Samuel born about 1648; died about 1700 unmarried.

3. NATHAN born Dec. 18, 1650, died August 1, 1734; probably married twice, first? and second Judith?

REFERENCES:

- New York Genealogical & Biographical Record, Vol. 53,
No. 1, page. 53
History of Lynn by Alonzo Lewis, Boston 1829, page 63.
Riker's History of Newtown, L. I., page 366.
Freeman's Cape Cod, Vol. II, page 51.
Plymouth Colony Records Vol. I, page 150; Vol. II, pages
75, 84, 168.
Freeman Genealogy, page 28.
✓ Mayflower Descendants, Vol. 2, page 247.
Historic Homes and Family History New York, Vol. II,
page 102.
Aspinwall's Note Book.
New Netherland Register, page 86.

II. NATHAN FISH, son of Jonathan Fish and Mary (?) Fish, his wife, was born Dec. 18, 1650. All we know about Nathan Fish is that he was a farmer and lived at Newtown, L. I., where he died of dropsy Aug. 1, 1734. He was probably married twice, lastly to a woman by the name of Judith, who signs a deed to Robert Alleson or Allison and his wife, Hannah Bray, July 4, 1705. Whether Judith was Nathan Fish's only wife or his second wife is not known. From the dates of birth of Nathan Fish's children, it would seem that his son Jonathan was by the first wife and the rest of the children by his second wife, Judith. In 1678 he owned 8 acres of land and one house at Newtown, L. I. Later after he was married he seems to have become a large land owner, therefore it is likely that he obtained his lands from his wife or wives. He wrote a good hand and seems to have been well educated. In 1682, June 27, he was a fence viewer.

Child of Nathan and Fish:

1. JONATHAN, born Oct. 11, 1680, died Nov. 1723, married Mary Wright.

CHILDREN OF NATHAN FISH AND HIS SECOND WIFE, JUDITH.

2. Nathan, born Sept. 13, 1686. Died without issue Jan. 11, 1732.
 3. Mary, born Sept. 4, 1687, married Daniel Betts, Feb. 1715. She died Oct. 1, 1757. He died April 12, 1759.
 4. Samuel, born April 15, 1689, married Ruth Edsall, widow of John Berrien in 1712. She died Feb. 28, 1763. He married 2nd Mercy Bailey. He died July 9, 1767.
 5. John, born Feb. 25, 1691, died Aug. 1743, married Feb. 21, 1716/17, Elizabeth Hallett, born April 12, 1689, dau. Wm. Hallett. She died Sept. 3, 1764.
 6. Thomas, born May 28, 1693; married March 1717, Elizabeth Kipp, daughter of Jesse Kipp and sister of Wm. Kipp.
 7. Susannah, born Dec. 28, 1695, married Edward Howard Oct. 1, 1723. She died Dec. 7, 1755. He was born 1698 and was the son of Wm. Howard of New Lotts, L. I.
 8. Ambrose born May 12, 1697, married Elizabeth Lawrence March 1, 1727/8.
- Twins { 8. Ambrose
 { 9. Benjamin
9. Benjamin, married Jan. 11, 1727/8 Sarah Moore, born Sept. 29, 1706, daughter of Joseph Moore. They moved to Trenton, N. J.
 10. Sarah, born March 28, 1699; married Abraham Kip about 1731 ?
 11. Nathaniel, born Dec. 18, 1700; married Jane Berrien Feb. 15, 1738. He died March 3, 1769. She died March 24, 1789.
 12. Hannah, born Jan. 18, 1703; died unmarried Oct. 13, 1744.
 13. Temperance, born Nov. 30, 1705; married Joseph Woodward 1736, Oct. 21, son of Nathan Woodward, son of Lambert Woodward.
 14. Elnathan, born July 27, 1708; married Sarah? and moved to Flatbush, L. I.

REFERENCES:

- Riker's Newtown, page 366.
 Documentary History State of N. Y., Vol. 14, page 740.
 Origin and History of Grace Church, Jamaica, page 281.
 Records of Newtown, Vol. I.

III. JONATHAN FISH was the son of Nathan Fish and his first wife, name unknown. He was born at Newtown, L. I., Oct. 11, 1680.

He either inherited or acquired considerable land in Newtown, L. I. He is said to have built the "Corner house" which was standing until about 1896. In 1715 he gave the land on which the old Presbyterian Church stood until the new church was built in 1787. He acted as town clerk from Sept. 10, 1701 to Oct. 24, 1722. He married Mary Wright, born Sept. 15, 1680, the daughter of Jonathan Wright and Sarah Saitly. His will is dated Nov. 19, 1723 and he must have died shortly thereafter. He wrote the town records which were well kept and showed that he was well educated and wrote a very good hand.

The children of Mary Wright and Jonathan Fish were:

1. Jonathan, born April 5, 1702. Died young.
2. SAMUEL, born Nov. 24, 1704. Died Aug. 27, 1767; married 1st in 1727 Agnes Berrien; 2nd, Abigail Howard on April 22, 1748; 3rd Anna Betts.
3. Sarah, born May 11, 1703.
4. Mary, born Dec. 1, 1710.
5. Nathan, born July 22, 1713.
6. Elizabeth, born April 23, 1716.
7. Janettie, born May 26, 1721; married Chas. Palmer ? perhaps George.

REFERENCES:

- Riker's Newtown, pages 368-9.
 N. Y. Historical Society Collections 1893, page 281.
 Extract from records of Newtown, L. I., Vol. 1, page 277.

IV. CAPT. SAMUEL FISH (called Jr. to distinguish him from his uncle of the same name) was born Nov. 24, 1704 and was the son of Jonathan Fish and Mary Wright. He inherited the famous "Corner house" built by his father, Jonathan. During his lifetime Samuel Fish kept an Inn at the "Corner House" and here some of the French exiles from Arcadia were kept at the town's expense in 1756. Samuel Fish became a large land owner, both through purchase and inheritance, owning a large part of the "Juniper Swamp" and many farms and houses. From 1742 to 1757 he was village Pound Master of Newtown, L. I. and he was Village Trustee in 1764. He was active in the church and for a time was one of the Elders. In 1738 he was a Lieutenant in the Newtown Company commanded by his Uncle Samuel.

His Will is interesting on account of the record of his property, which for that time was very large. He leaves each of his daughters £500 and two featherbeds and furniture "to be good and fashionable." To his wife, his riding chair and horse, £8 yearly and a negro slave, Bett, also the household goods used by them during their marriage. As usual the sons divide the land. In a codical, silver tankards and negro slaves are given to his daughters and provisions are made for legacies to grandchildren of £50 and £90.

Samuel Fish, Jr. died Aug. 27, 1767. He was married thrice. First to Agnes Berrien on June 21, 1727. She was the daughter of John Berrien and Ruth Edsall. Agnes Berrien was born Nov. 14, 1709. She died Jan. 11, 1747.

The children of Samuel Fish, Jr., and Agnes Berrien were:

1. JONATHAN, born May 11, 1728, died Dec. 26, 1779. Married 1st Elizabeth Sackett, Oct. 5, 1750. She died Apr. 9, 1778. Married 2nd Elizabeth Whitehead. She died Oct. 26, 1798.
2. Ruth, born May 7, 1730, married Richard Betts. She died before March 12, 1790.
3. Samuel, born Apr. 13, 1734. Died before Oct. 14, 1786.
4. Mary, born July 9, 1736; married Samuel Renne, son of Samuel Renne.
5. Sarah, born Feb. 24, 1739; married 1st Aug. 31, 1757, William Sackett (1731-61); married 2nd John Woods. She died before Oct. 14, 1786.

6. Richard, born Aug. 9, 1743; married about 1767, Sarah Betts, daughter of John Betts. She died Dec. 10, 1780, aged 34.

By his second wife, Abigail Howard, daughter of Edward Howard, whom Samuel Fish, Jr. married April 22, 1748, he had:

7. Abigail, born Aug. 27, 1749; married Johannes Lott.

By his third wife, Anna Betts, whom he married Nov. 19, 1752 he had:

8. Elizabeth, born Aug. 24, 1753; married James Bonney. She died before March 30, 1790.

The above are all the children mentioned in the will of Samuel Fish, Jr. However, he had seven more children who died before he did.

John Fish, who died Aug. 22, 1757, and Thomas Fish, who died Dec. 2nd, 1755 must have been sons of his first wife.

REFERENCES:

Extracts from Parish records of Newtown, furnished to Hamilton Fish, page 277, May 15, 1847.

Scrap book of Stuyvesant Fish.

Riker's Newtown, page 369.

Sacketts of America, page 67.

New York Hist. Soc. 1898, pages 116 to 118.

Report of the State Historian 1897, Vol. II, page 497.

Information gotten from old deed, formerly owned by Hamilton Fish.

V. JONATHAN FISH, son of Captain Samuel Fish, Jr. and his first wife, Agnes Berrien, was born May 11, 1728 and died Dec. 26, 1779. Jonathan Fish married first Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Sackett, Oct. 5, 1750. She was born June 25, 1729 and died April 9, 1778. He then married Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Whitehead. She died Oct. 26, 1798. Together with the other two sons of his father, Jonathan inherited a third of his father's real estate in and about Newtown, which was quite extensive. Before the Revolution he moved to New York and became a merchant, perhaps under the firm name of Berrien and Fish, with offices near Burling Slip and John Berrien as a partner. This business must have been broken up by the war. In fact,

Jonathan Fish died during the war on Dec. 26, 1779, only a few months after his second marriage.

The children of Jonathan Fish and Elizabeth Sackett, his wife, were:

1. Samuel Fish, born Dec. 19, 1751. Died Sept. 24, 1752.
2. Sarah, born Oct. 22, 1755; married Terrence Reilly. She died March 5, 1810. He died March 5, 1810?
3. NICHOLAS, born Aug. 28, 1758, died June 20, 1833; married April 30, 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of Petrus Stuyvesant.

REFERENCES:

Riker's Newtown, pages 342, 369, 370.

New York Hist. Soc. Col., Wills, 1899, page 240.

Fish Family Bible.

NICHOLAS FISH.

VI. NICHOLAS FISH, only son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Sackett) Fish, was born August 28, 1758, in New York City, and died there in his house, No. 21 Stuyvesant Street, on June 20, 1833. He studied law in the office of John Morin Scott. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he entered the service of the Colonies as a lieutenant in the First New York Regiment. On November 21, 1776, he was appointed by Congress major of the Second New York Regiment of the Continental Army, and served with that rank throughout the war. At its close he was, by a resolution of Congress, commissioned as lieutenant-colonel. He participated in the battle of Long Island, the battle of Monmouth, and General Sullivan's expedition against the Indians. He took an active part in the battles which led to the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and the surrender of Cornwallis, and with his lifelong friend, Hamilton, was in the final assault at Yorktown. He enjoyed the confidence of General Washington and of all his contemporaries, and was by him appointed a division inspector of the army in 1778 under General Steuben, who was inspector-general. He continued in the regular army for a few years after the close of the Revolutionary War, commanding a regiment of infantry at Fort McIntosh and other points on the Ohio river in 1785-6. He was one of the

original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, and assistant treasurer of the New York State Society at its organization, and president thereof from 1797 to 1804. In 1786 he was appointed as the first adjutant-general of the State of New York, serving in that capacity until 1793. He was appointed Supervisor of the Revenue by President Washington in 1794, and served for several years. He was alderman of the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, 1806 to 1817, serving on the committee of defense during the War of 1812 with Great Britain. He was chairman of the board of trustees of Columbia College from 1824 to 1832, and in 1831 was the last president of the Butchers and Drovers Bank. He was a devout communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and for some years a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of New York. As Colonel Fish's epitaph in St. Mark's Church in the Bowerie aptly records: "He was the faithful soldier of Christ and of his Country." He married, April 30, 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of Petrus Stuyvesant, a great-grandson of the last Dutch Governor of New Netherlands.

Children of Nicholas Fish and Elizabeth Stuyvesant were:

1. Susan Elizabeth, born July 25, 1805; married Daniel LeRoy Nov. 2, 1826. He died Aug. 19, 1885. She died July 20, 1892.
2. Margaret Ann, born Feb. 11, 1807; married John Neilson, Jr. Dec. 5, 1826. He died Sept. 22, 1851. She died March 3, 1877.
3. HAMILTON, born Aug. 3, 1808; married Julia Ursin Niemcewicz Kean, Dec. 15, 1836. She died June 30, 1887. He died Sept. 7, 1893.
4. Elizabeth Sarah, born May 25, 1810; married Dr. Richard Lewis Morris, Oct. 15, 1829. He died June 14, 1880. She died March 25, 1881.
5. Petrus Stuyvesant, born May 13, 1813. Died unmarried Nov. 1st, 1834.

REFERENCE:

Genealogy Southern New York, Vol. II, pages 558 and 559.

COPY OF AN ACCOUNT (NOT COMPLETED) OF THE PART TAKEN
 BY COL. NICHOLAS FISH IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR;
 WRITTEN BY HON. HAMILTON FISH,
 THE ORIGINAL BEING IN HIS WRITING.

(The blank spaces in this copy correspond with spaces left blank in the original, and which Mr. Fish probably intended to fill in later.)

"My father, Col. Nicholas Fish, in the spring of 1776 joined one of the Independent companies (Ritzen) formed in the City of New York. He was, at the time, a student at law in the office of Gen'l John Morin Scott, a distinguished member of the bar at that time. My father was brigade Major, in the Brigade of which Scott had command. In this situation he was engaged in the affair of Long Island, in the summer of 1776. On the occasion of the American forces leaving the Island, a circumstance of a rather singular nature, and which had nearly proved the destruction of one of the American Regiments, occurred. When it was determined that the Army should retire, and arrangements had been made to transport them in the night, one regiment under the command of Col. Hasbrouck, which occupied the extreme———of the line, was supposed to have crossed with the others. Major Fish previous to crossing himself, requested permission to visit the lines so lately occupied by the then flying army. His object was principally to gratify the curiosity of a young soldier, but to this curiosity may possibly be attributed the salvation of one entire regiment. After riding some distance he was challenged by a sentinel on duty; supposing himself to have missed his direction, his first impression was that he had fallen in with one of the enemy's outposts. To retreat was now impossible, and the second challenge was answered with "a friend," to which succeeded the usual "friend advance, &c." On approaching he found the alarm had in reality been caused by a friend. The sentinel belonged to Col. Hasbrouck's Regiment. Major F. immediately announced the removal of the rest of the forces, and orders were given without delay for the withdrawal of this

regiment. The last of this regiment transported were fired on by the British.

After remaining a short time in New York the American General became satisfied the City was no longer tenable, and on the—Sept. 1776, the American forces were withdrawn. Col. F. accompanied his brigade, was present at the skirmish at Harlaem and spent the remainder of the time for which the company had enlisted in Westchester. In October or November the six months for which they had enlisted expired. Gen. Scott then withdrew to his residence at Fishkill, (where the Convention was then in session as I believe) and left to my father the business of attending to the dismissals, &c. and invited him when through with it to visit him at Fishkill.

While there he was appointed to take charge of a flag of truce to escort some Royalist Families to the City. On arriving opposite New York, he communicated his despatches, and while waiting for returns was invited on board of the British vessels lying in the River. He fortunately accepted it. A violent storm arose in the night and the sloop in which he had come down was blown out to sea and was absent several days. During the delay thus occasioned his father and sister visited him on board the British vessel. His mother was at the time dangerously ill in New York and hearing of his being off the City desired him to come ashore. Permission was requested of the Governor, but in vain. My father offered to be blindfolded until he should be in the chamber of his dying mother: this too was refused and avowedly with the intention of inducing him to abandon the cause of the revolution. Gov. ——— remarking that he knew him—"he was a bonnie lad and a kind hearted, and would rather see his mither than rin the risk o' being hanged"—free pardon for the past was offered. It was a trial of patriotism and of filial affection, but the love of country prevailed, and he returned with a sad heart, without having seen his mother. She died within a few days after.

He had now received the appointment of Major in one of the regiments drafted in the Continental service (Col. Van Cortlandt's) but spent the greater part of the winter in the southern part of Westchester, until toward spring when he joined his regiment at Peekskill. In the summer of 1777 he was with the

Northern Army under Gen. Gates, and was sent on a detachment to the relief of Fort Stanwix. This detachment did not arrive at Fort S. An Indian named ——— Schuyler was sent forward who announced that the whole body of the "Rebels" were coming on, on which intelligence Gen. St. Leger raised the seige. My father was present at the battle of Saratoga where he commanded the outposts. After the surrender of Burgoyne the forces were suddenly called for the protection of Albany as Sir (Henry?) Clinton was moving northward for the relief of the British Army. The American forces were marched late in October (about the 20th) from Saratoga to Albany in one day. On arriving at the Four Sprouts, as they were called, the Massachusetts forces refused to enter the water. On ascertaining the cause of the halt my father proposed that the New York and New Hampshire troops (which were united in the brigade to which he belonged) should be marched in first. On consultation the necessary orders were given. On arriving at the waters, the officers dismounted and plunging in gave command to the men to follow: this example being set, the Massachusetts troops followed and the whole army encamped that night in the Patroon's meadow, within a mile of Albany.

The winter of 77-78 he passed at Valley Forge. In the summer of 1778 he was present at the hard-fought battle of Monmouth. In the evening after this engagement he had occasion to visit the quarters of Gen. ——— to receive some orders. Had been all day without food and with but little prospect of obtaining any. After receiving his orders, when on the point of retiring, Gen. ——— inquired if he had anything to eat, and on receiving a negative answer, invited him to remain and partake of a supper preparing. Being late however my father requested permission to take 'a slice' with him: He was supplied with a couple of large pieces of bread, with beef between, which he deposited in his hat, and returned to his station, being obliged to cross the field of battle. *Major Berrien (father of the late Attorney General was an intimate friend of his, and their regiments being stationed next each other were much together. The business of the day being over, my father sought his friend, who like himself had not broken his fast, nor had he wherewith to break it. They

then shared the provisions furnished to my father by General

The winter of 78-9 was passed in huts at Mombocker."

*"Major John Berrien was the son of John and Margaret Eaton Berrien, the major's son was John MacPherson Berrien. The General is not known."

ENDORSED:

Inventory No. 226
Original turned
over to Literary Legatees

Copy of an Account of the part
taken by Col. Nicholas Fish in
the Revolutionary War; written
by Hon. Hamilton Fish.

ENDORSED:

76-77—Westchester. Flag of truce.
To New York.
Mother died.

77 —Northern expedition.
Burgoyne. Relief of
Fort Stanwix.

77-78—Valley Forge.

78 —Monmouth.
Major Berrien.

78-79—Mombocker. Indians.
White family relieved.

79 —Indian Expedition under
Sullivan.

79-80—Morristown. Hard winter.
Attack upon Staten Island.

80

80-81

81

Estate of
HAMILTON FISH,
21 Stuyvesant Street,
New York.

HAMILTON FISH

VII. HON. HAMILTON FISH, eldest son of Colonel Nicholas and Elizabeth (Stuyvesant) Fish, was born August 3, 1808, in New York, and graduated from Columbia College in 1827. He was admitted to the bar in 1830, but early turned his attention to political affairs. He became prominent in the Whig party. In 1842 he was elected to the National Congress from the Sixth New York District. In 1846 he was the nominee of his party for the office of lieutenant-governor, with the Hon. John Young as candidate for governor. Although the head of the ticket was elected, the opposition of the anti-renters, whose plans Mr. Fish emphatically condemned, prevented his election. His successful competitor, Addison Gardner, soon resigned the office to accept the position of judge of the Court of Appeals, and Mr. Fish was elected in 1847 in his place. In 1848 Mr. Fish was elected governor of the State by a plurality of nearly 100,000, and in 1851 was chosen United States Senator and served for six years, following which he made an extended tour of Europe. While he was in the Senate, the Republican party was organized, and Governor Fish, as he was always called, became one of its loyal supporters. On the outbreak of the Civil War he took a decided stand in defense of the Union and attained a commanding influence. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him a member of the Commission to visit the Union prisoners confined in Richmond, with a view to obtaining an exchange, which was eventually effected. He was also chairman of the Union Defense Committee. In 1869 he was called to the cabinet of President Grant, holding the high position of Secretary of State for eight years. Through his skillful and untiring efforts a peaceful settlement of the Alabama claims was made, through the Treaty of Washington in 1871 and the subsequent Geneva Arbitration in 1872. He became president general of the Order of the Cincinnati in 1854, and so continued until his death. He was also president of the New York Historical Society, of the Union League Club, and of the United Railroad and Canal Company of New Jersey, and from 1859 until 1893 chairman of the board of trustees of Columbia College. Governor Fish served repeatedly

as a delegate from the Diocese of New York to the Triennial Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church and devoted much of his time to the study of and became an authority in respect to the canon law of the church. After a long, extremely active, and useful life, Mr. Fish passed away at the age of eighty-five years, on September 7, 1893, at his country seat, "Glen-clyffe," near Garrison, in Putnam County, New York, leaving behind him the memory of a patriotic citizen and an upright, able and honorable man. Mr. Fish built and for more than forty years lived in a house at the corner of Second Avenue and Seventeenth Street, fronting on Stuyvesant Square, the land occupied by which public park had been given to the city by his uncle, Mr. Peter G. Stuyvesant. The site of Mr. Fish's house and garden is now that of the Maternity Hospital. His country seat, "Glen-clyffe," embraced the famous "Beverley House," which had been the headquarters of General Benedict Arnold at the time of the detection of his treason and from which he had fled to the British.

Hamilton Fish married, December 17, 1836, Julia Ursin Niemcewicz Kean, daughter of Peter Philip James Kean, of Ursino, near Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Children of Hamilton Fish and Julia Kean, his wife, were:

1. Sarah Morris, born February 25, 1838; married Sidney Webster, June 7, 1860. He died May 29, 1910. She died February 16, 1923.
2. Elizabeth Stuyvesant, born March 11, 1839; married Fred-eric Sears Grand d'Hauteville, June 4, 1863. She died March 1st, 1864.
3. Julia Kean, born May 2, 1841; married on Dec. 8, 1868 to Col. Samuel Nicoll Benjamin. He died May 15, 1886. She died Dec. 5, 1908.
4. Susan Le Roy, born Aug. 31, 1844. She married Wm. Evans Rogers, Feb. 13, 1868. She died Jan. 26, 1909. He died March 10, 1913.
5. Nicholas, born Feb. 19, 1846; married Clemence S. Bryce, Sept. 7, 1869. He died Sept. 16, 1902.

6. Hamilton, born April 17, 1849; married 1st Emily Mann, Apr. 28, 1880. She died March 15, 1899. He married second Florence Delaplaine (Beekman) (Amsinck). She died Oct. 22, 1926.
7. STUYVESANT, born June 24, 1851; married Marian Graves Anthon, June 1st, 1876. She died May 25, 1915. He died April 10, 1923.
8. Edith Livingston, born April 30, 1856; married Hugh Oliver Northcote, June 6, 1883. She died Dec. 19, 1887. He died March 30, 1900.

REFERENCES:

Genealogy Southern New York, Vol. II, pages 559 and 560.

Historic Homes and Family History New York, Vol. II, pages 108-9.

DIVISION II.

ANCESTRY OF WIVES OF MEMBERS OF FISH
FAMILY,

In the Direct Line from Jonathan
Fish, 1615-1663 to
Hamilton Fish
1808-1893.

- I. Mary (?) wife of Jonathan Fish (1615-1663) .
- II. Judith (?) wife of Nathan Fish (1650-1734).
- III. Mary Wright, wife of Jonathan Fish (1680-1723).
- IV. Agnes Berrien, wife of Capt. Sam Fish, Jr. (1704-1767).
- V. Elizabeth Sackett, wife of Jonathan Fish (1728-1779).
- VI. Elizabeth Stuyvesant, wife of Nicholas Fish (1758-1833).
- VII. Julia Kean, wife of Hamilton Fish (1808-1893).

I.

MARY FISH

Mary Fish was the wife of Jonathan Fish, baptized Feb. 16, 1615/16.

In looking over the records of Newtown, L. I., now in the Recorder's office, in New York City, some years ago, Josephine C. Frost found the following entry: "Mary, the mother of Jonathan, Samuel and Nathan Fish, was born April 23, 1616. Recorded by Jonathan Fish, Town Clerk in Vol. 1." I have been unable to find this entry.

Mary Fish married Jonathan Fish probably at Sandwich about 1644. On Aug. 20, 1644, at a general court held at Plymouth, Mass. she was a witness at the trial of John Ellis and wife. The other witnesses were: Jonathan Fish, his brother Nathaniel, Jane Wood, wife of Wm. Wood, Rose, wife of Joseph Holly or (Holway) wife of Richard Kerby, the wife of Michael Turner and Joane Swyft, widow.

Mary Fish was left a widow in about 1663. Mary and her sons, John, Samuel and Nathan were patentees of Newtown 1686. It is usually stated that she married 2nd Capt. Gresham Moore and moved to New Jersey with her son John.

II.

JUDITH FISH.

Judith, wife of Nathan Fish, by a deed signed by her and Nathan Fish, her husband, dated July 4, 1705, deeded property to Hannah Allison, wife of Robert Allison. Hannah Allison's maiden name was I believe Bray. There is reason to believe that Nathan Fish had two wives, as our ancestor, Jonathan Fish was born on Oct. 11, 1680 and there then follows a period of six years before the birth of Nathan's other children (13) who follow each other rather rapidly. As Judith signed the Allison deed, she was Nathan's second wife, if he had two wives; she was the step-mother of our ancestor, Jonathan Fish, born Oct. 11, 1680.

III.

MARY (WRIGHT) FISH

Capt. Jonathan Wright, Right or Write may have come to this country in 1635 in the ship *Safety*, aged 15, but I doubt it as his will is dated 1698, which would make him 78 years old at the time of his death. His wife, Sarah Saitly, (Will is dated 1724 and not proved till 1729, Aug. 17,) if she was about the same age as her husband, must have been 100 or over when she died. Of course she may have been his second wife and much younger than her husband, which is quite possible as she survived her husband by 31 years.

Jonathan Wright and George Wright offered their services to the government in 1667 at Flushing, Aug. 12. There was a George Wright at Salem in 1637 and a Capt. Geo. Wright at Newport in 1649, who stabbed Walter Lettice. (Savage IV, page 656). Jonathan Wright is mentioned in the Indian deed, conveying the Town of Flushing April 14, 1684 and in the Patent of Gov. Dongan, March 24, 1685. He was constable at Flushing in 1680. (Doc. Hist. of N. Y., Vol. XIV, 598).

On Dec. 5, 1684 he was a witness in the purchase of Hellgate Neck by William Hallett from the Indians. (Riker's Newtown, page 63). He was therefore at least 21 years old then and could not have been the son of John Wright of Newberry, the only other Jonathan Wright I have found at this time in the Colonies. This is the first reference found of his being at Newtown, L. I. He married Sarah Sawtell, daughter of Henry Sawtell about this time.

There is every indication that he and his family were friendly to the Quakers and intermarried with them. Geo. Wright, mentioned above, may have been a relative. (Doc. Hist. N. Y., Vol. XIV, page 403). Jonathan Wright's Will is dated Nov. 5, 1698 and proved before the end of that year (New York Hist. Soc. Vol. 1892, page 300.)

Children of Jonathan Wright and Sarah Sawtell (or Saitly) :

1. Samuel.
2. Richard.

3. Charles married Ann?
4. Job married Mary Leverich? (See Riker's Newtown, page 351.)
5. MARY, married Jonathan Fish after 1698. She was born Sept. 15, 1680.
6. Hannah, married Everit.
7. John married Surivah Wright?
8. Henry married Mary. Died Dec. 1715?
9. Jonathan.
10. David married Hannah.
11. Elizabeth married Wood.
12. Sarah married Furman.
13. George.

When the census of Flushing was taken August 1698, Mary Wright was listed as living with her father. Therefore, she probably did not marry Jonathan Fish till after 1698. The other daughters were probably married before August 1698.

The wife of Jonathan Wright, Sr. died before August 17, 1729, the date of the proving of her will. The will is dated Jan. 19, 1724-5. (N. Y. Hist. Soc. 1902, page 138).

IV.

AGNES (BERRIEN) FISH

I. CORNELIUS JANSEN BERRIEN was probably a French Huguenot from Berrien in the Department of Finisterre, France. We do not know the date of his birth. The fact that he has the middle name of Jansen would indicate that his father was Jans or Jan. It is also likely that the father migrated from France to Holland, and the son later migrated to America from Alckmaer, north Holland.

Cornelius Jansen Berrien settled in Flatbush as early as 1669. There he married Jannetie, daughter of Jan Stryker. He was an officer in the town government, and a Deacon in the Dutch Church. He was allotted 23 morgens of land at Flatbush, Feb. 6, 1670/71, in addition to the land he owned on Flushing Bay. In 1683 he was appointed to levy a special tax in the province. In 1685 he moved to Newtown. He died in 1689. His widow married Sam Edsall.

The children of Cornelius Berrien and Jannetie Stryker were:

1. JAN CORNELISE married Ruth Edsall on April 5, 1697. She afterwards married Sam Fish.
2. Jacob Cornelise bapt. Aug. 17, 1678.
3. Claus (Nicholas) Cornelise bapt. March 13, 1681, died Dec. 27, 1737; married Sarah Brinkerhoff, widow of Jacob Rapelje.
4. Catherine married Jeromus Remsen. He was born 1664, died 1750; no male issue.
5. Cornelis bapt. July 15, 1683.
6. Peter born 1672, married Aug. 10, 1706 Elizabeth Edsall. He died April 5, 1737. His wife died May 6, 1763.
7. Agnes married Joris Rapelje. She was born 1675, died Nov. 3, 1756.

REFERENCES:

Riker's History of Newtown, pages 339 and 342.
 New York Gen. and Bio. Record, Vol. 14, page 144,
 Vol. 38, page 1.

Early Settlers of Kings County, page 34.

St. Nicholas Soc. Genealogical Record 1905, page 206.

Doc. Hist. Dutch Cong. Oyster Bay, Queens County,
etc. page 446.

II. JOHN BERRIEN, eldest son of Cornelius Jansen Berrien and Jannetie Stryker, was a farmer and brewer on the paternal estate at the head of Flushing Bay, being that afterwards in the Rapelye family. He married April 5, 1697, his step-sister Ruth Edsall, served for some years as a justice of the peace, and died in April 1711. Samuel Fish married his widow.

The children of John Berrien and Ruth Edsall were:

1. Cornelius, born Jan. 8, 1698; married Dec. 29, 1719 Sarah Hallett. She died Jan. 11, 1797, aged 93 years. Cornelius Berrien died March 30, 1767.
2. Samuel, born Aug. 30, 1700.
3. Jane, born March 1, 1703, married Dennis Lawrence and Andrew Riker.
4. Richard, born Sept. 11, 1706.
5. Catherine, born Nov. 13, 1709, married Rem Remsen.
6. AGNES, a twin sister, born Nov. 14, 1709, married Capt. Sam'l Fish.

REFERENCE:

Riker's Annals of Newtown, page 339.

NOTE: Will of John Berrien (see New York Historical Soc. Col. Vol. 1893, Collections of Wills, page 70) would indicate that Joris Rapelye was his father-in-law, not Samuel Edsall, or it is possible that Joris Rapelye married the widow of Samuel Edsall and became step-father of John Berrien, often called father-in-law in those days.

V.

ELIZABETH (SACKETT) FISH.

I. SIMON SACKETT, 160?-1635. On December 1, 1630, the ship *Lyon*, laden with provisions consigned to colonists who had the preceding year accompanied or followed Lord John Winthrop to New England, sailed from the seaport city of Bristol. The passenger list of the *Lyon* on this particular voyage contained 26 names—a little band of well-to-do Puritan colonists who had voluntarily left comfortable homes in the land of their birth, where liberty to worship God in accordance with the dictates of conscience was by law denied them, and were seeking new places of abode, with such fortune as might await them on the rugged shores and in the primeval forests of the New World. Among the heads of families of this pioneer band were Roger Williams, Simon Sackett, John Sackett, John Throkmorton and Nicholas Bailey. The family of Simon Sackett, included his wife, Isabel, and their infant son, Simon Sackett, Jr.

This midwinter voyage of the ship *Lyon* was unusually severe. She did not reach Nantasket Roads, off Boston town, the port of her destination, until February 5, 1631. About a month previous to her arrival, Governor Winthrop, Deputy Governor Dudley, and the "Assistants," to whom, and their successors, King Charles had committed the charter government of Massachusetts Bay Colony, had formally selected, a few miles from Boston, on the Charles River, a site for a new town, which it was their avowed purpose to fortify and make the permanent seat of Government. It was understood and agreed that the Governor, Deputy Governor, and six of the eight assistants, should each erect on the site selected a permanent house, suitable for the accommodation of his family, in time to spend the following winter there. But shortly thereafter several of the assistants became deeply interested in private business projects at Boston and other settlements and neglected to carry out their part of the agreement. The undertaking was not, however, abandoned or long delayed, for in the spring of 1631, Winthrop,

Dudley, and Bradstreet, together with six other "principal gentlemen," including Simon Sackett, "commenced the execution of the plan" by erecting substantial dwellings. The house built and occupied by Simon Sackett and his family stood on the north side of what is now Winthrop Street, in the centre of the block, between Brighton and Dunster Streets.

From the commencement of the settlement, records were made of the "agreements of its inhabitants" touching matters of mutual interest, as well as of the public acts of town officials—all of which have been preserved to the present day. Wood, in his "New England's Prospects," written in the latter part of 1633, gives the following description of the place, which at that time was called Newtown, but three years later was re-christened Cambridge:

"This is one of the neatest and best compacted towns in New England, having many fair structures, with many handsome contrived streets. The inhabitants, most of them, are very rich and well stored with cattle of all sorts, having many hundred acres of land poled in with general fence, which is about a mile and a half long, which secures all their weaker cattle from the wild beasts."

Newtown did not, however, become the permanent seat of government of Massachusetts Bay Colony, but it did become, is today, and will undoubtedly long remain the seat of America's most famous university.

In the founding and laying out of this embryo "city in the wilderness," Simon Sackett was a potent factor, but the exposure and privations of his mid-winter voyage on the ship *Lyon* had undermined his health, which continued to decline until October, 1635, when he died. On the third day of November following, widow Isabel Sackett was granted, by the court, authority to administer his estate. At same session of court, the memorable decree was entered which banished Roger Williams from the colony. Mrs. Williams had come to Newtown with her husband on that occasion, "he being in feeble health," and it is altogether probable they were entertained at the home of their

bereaved friend and fellow passenger on their voyage from England, whose dwelling was convenient to the public building where the court was held.

Widow Sackett's name appears on the Newtown records for the last time under date of February 8, 1636. In June of that year the Rev. Hooker's congregation, having either sold or leased their dwellings, removed to Connecticut—widow Sackett and her boys forming part of the migrating company. Dr. Trumble gives the following account of their journey:

“About the beginning of June, 1636, Mr. Hooker and about 100 men, women and children, took their departure from Newtown and traveled more than a hundred miles through a hideous wilderness to Hartford. They made their journey over mountains, through swamps, thickets and rivers, which were not passable but with great difficulty. They had no cover but the heavens, nor any lodgings, but those that simple nature offered them. They drove with them 160 head of cattle and carried their packs and some utensils. This adventure was the more remarkable, as many of the company were persons of figure, who had lived in England in honor, affluence and delicacy, and were entire strangers to fatigue and danger.”

After Mr. Hooker's migrating company had become established at Hartford, widow Isabel Sackett became the second wife of William Bloomfield.

Simon Sackett and his wife Isabel were the parents of:

1. SIMON SACKETT, born 1630, died July 9, 1659; married Sarah Bloomfield.
2. John Sackett, born 1632, died Oct. 8, 1719; married Abigail Hannum.

II. SIMON SACKETT, 1630-1659, son of Simon Sackett and his wife, Isabel, was born in England and brought to New England by his parents before he was one year old. About the year 1652 he was married to his step-father's daughter, Sarah Bloomfield, who had been his companion and playmate from early childhood. His home at the time of his marriage was at Springfield, Mass.

The records of that town show that in 1653 he was granted several town lots as an inducement to make it his permanent place of abode, that on March 15, 1653, he purchased from "Williams Brooks 20 acres of land fronting on ye Great River," and that on March 13, 1653, he subscribed to the "Oath of Fidelity." So far as known he continued to reside at Springfield on the banks of "ye Great River" to the day of his death.

Children of Simon Sackett and Sarah Bloomfield:

1. Samuel Sackett, baptized at Springfield, Mass. in 1653.
2. JOSEPH SACKETT, b. Feb. 23, 1656, died Sept. 23, 1719; married 1st, Elizabeth Betts; married 2nd, wife's name unknown; married 3rd Mercy Whitehead, widow of Thomas Betts.

REFERENCE:

The Sacketts of America (Weygant) pages 15 and 16.

III. CAPT. JOSEPH SACKETT, 1656-1719, son of Simon and Sarah Bloomfield Sackett, was born at Springfield, Mass. After the death of his father in 1659 his childhood home appears to have been with the family of his grandfather Bloomfield. From early manhood to old age he was a resident of Newtown, Long Island, N. Y., where for many years he was a member "in full communion" and office bearer in the Presbyterian Church. His name appears frequently in lists of Road Commissioners, Assessors, Collectors and Supervisors of this town. The Colonial and Documentary Histories of New York show that he was commissioned by successive Governors of the Colony as Ensign, Lieutenant and Captain of Long Island troops. His name is also to be found in lists of recipients of Royal Patents or land grants, and of commissioners selected and appointed to adjust town and county boundary disputes, so prevalent and troublesome in the early history of New York and Connecticut.

Capt. Joseph Sackett was thrice married. His first wife, who was the mother of all but one of his children, was Elizabeth Betts, daughter of Captain Richard Betts. The name of his second wife, who lived but a short time after the date of her marriage, is unknown. His third wife, to whom he was mar-

ried in 1711, was Mercy Whitehead, widow of Capt. Thomas Betts, a brother of his first wife.

When in 1711 Capt. Joseph Sackett and Mercy Whitehead (Betts) were married, the former was 55 years of age and had 10 children, while the latter was about 48 years of age and had 9 children. These, with their son Samuel, born to them in 1712, made an even score. Sixteen of the number married and had children, and nearly all the sons as well as the husbands of the daughters became men of prominence in their day and generation; while among their descendants have been Governors of States, Cabinet Officers, Bishops, Authors of note, Judges, Generals and Ministers of the United States to the principal Courts of Europe.

Capt. Joseph Sackett's will, dated September 20, 1719, and admitted to probate December 22 following, is witnessed by Nathaniel Woodward and Peter Berrian.

Children of Capt. Joseph Sackett and Elizabeth Betts:

1. Simon Sackett, born in 1678, died in 1718; married a Miss McGaw.
 2. JOSEPH SACKETT, born in 1680, died Sept. 27, 1755; married Hannah Alsop.
 3. Anne Sackett, born in 1681, died Sept. 30, 1757; married Benjamin Moore.
 4. Elizabeth Sackett, born in 1683, died Sept. 1716; married Joseph Moore.
 5. Richard Sackett, born in 1686, died May 8, 1737; married Elizabeth Kirtland.
 6. John Sackett, born in 1688, died Dec. 31, 1728; married Elizabeth Field.
 7. Sarah Sackett, born in 1689, died in 1766; married Joseph Moore.
 8. Abigail Sackett, born in 1695, died Dec. 8, 1751; married John Alsop.
 9. William Sackett, born in 1696, died Aug. 29, 1761; married Mary Jones.
 10. Patience Sackett, born in 1700; died in 1772; married John Lawrence.
- Child of Capt. Joseph Sackett and Mercy Whitehead (Betts):
11. Samuel Sackett, born March 2, 1712, died June 5, 1784; married Hannah Hazard.

IV. Judge JOSEPH SACKETT, 1680-1755, of English Kills, Newtown, Long Island, N. Y., son of Capt. Joseph and Elizabeth Betts Sackett, was married, May 23, 1706, to Hannah Alsop, 1690-1773, daughter of Capt. Richard Alsop and his wife Hannah. Judge Sackett was, says Riker in his "Annals of Newtown," a man of probity, a Justice of the Peace and a Judge from 1749 to his death, Sept. 26, 1755," and it may be added that he was an office holder in the Presbyterian Church, took an active part in public affairs, and was ever held in high esteem by his townsmen. In 1724 he and his brother-in-law, John Alsop, purchased jointly the central portion of the "Chambers-Southerland Patent," located on the west shore of the Hudson River, in the Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y. There they built a substantial wharf, erected a commodious storehouse and established a sloop freight and passenger line, which ran at stated intervals to and from New York City. They also started and maintained for a number of years, a flat-boat ferry at that place, which carried horses and cattle, as well as human beings, to and from a point near what afterwards became Fishkill Landing, on the opposite shore. This ferry, which was the first of its kind established on the central Hudson, was extensively patronized previous to the Revolution. It is a matter of history that in July, 1775. Morgan and his famous body of riflemen crossed the river on this New Windsor ferry when hastening to join Washington's army at Boston. Not long after that date it was discontinued.

John Alsop, who was by profession a lawyer, located at New Windsor at the time of the before mentioned purchase, but after remaining there a few years sold out his interest to Joseph Sackett, Jr., his partner's oldest son, and took up the practice of his profession in New York City, where he acquired marked prominence.

The Sacketts, it would seem, did not long remain entirely content with their holdings in New Windsor. Colonial land papers show that on Jan. 11, 1727, a patent was duly issued to Nathaniel Hazzard and Joseph Sackett for 4,000 acres in adjoining town of Blooming Grove; that on July 7, 1736, a patent for additional plots containing 2,000 acres, located near that last

mentioned, was issued to Joseph Sackett, Jr., and that on Sept. 1, 1737, a third patent for another 2,000 acres in the same vicinity was issued to Joseph Sackett. These extensive grants covered a considerable portion of what is now one of the most populous and productive farming districts in Orange County, N. Y.

In 1749 a land company, composed of Joseph Sackett, Jr., his brother John Sackett, and eight other men of local prominence, was organized under the title of "The Proprietors of New Windsor." To this company the Sacketts transferred all of their New Windsor real estate except the wharf and storehouse property. The "Proprietors" laid out the entire unimproved portion of their purchase in village lots and township plots, and a considerable number of new dwellings were added to the settlement; but already the importance of the village as a commercial centre had begun to decline, and to-day (1907), what was then the business portion of New Windsor is a veritable "Deserted Village," with a church in which no service has been held for years, dilapidated dwellings, and no signs of commercial life save the unsightly sheds of several brick yards at the river's edge. But the township plots on the western bounds of the tract have become the country seats of families of wealth, and constitute one of Newburgh's aristocratic suburbs.

The original records, consisting of rude maps and transfer data of "The Proprietors of New Windsor," is in possession of the "Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands," at Newburgh, N. Y.

Judge Sackett was never an actual resident of New Windsor. He died at English Kills, Sept. 27, 1755. His wife, Hannah Alsop Sackett, outlived him nearly eighteen years, her death occurring June 17, 1773, in the 83rd year of her age. Judge Sackett's will is recorded in the New York City records of probate. It is signed by Joseph Sackett and witnessed by Richard Hallett, Jr., James Way, Jr., and Thomas Way, and was probated Oct. 22, 1755.

Children of Judge Joseph and Hannah Alsop Sackett:

1. Joseph Sackett, born March 5, 1707; died in year 17—; married Milicent Clowes.

2. Richard Sackett, born June 30, 1709; died Feb. 11, 1726.
3. Hannah Sackett, born Aug. 7, 1711, died July 26, 1762; married Thomas Whitehead.
4. Elizabeth Sackett, born Aug. 15, 1713, died Dec. 17, 1721.
5. John Sackett, born May 15, 1716, died March 2, 1783; married Phoebe Burling.
6. Deborah Sackett, born Nov. 18, 1718, died Jan. 10, 1754; married James Stringham.
7. Frances Sackett, born Dec. 4, 1720, died Feb. 4, 1754; married Joseph Blackwell.
8. James Sackett, born Sept. 12, 1722, died Sept. 12, 1784; married Frances Dekay.
9. Samuel Sackett, born June 23, 1724, died Sept. 29, 1780; married Mary Betts.
10. Thomas Sackett, born Dec. 27, 1726, died June 27, 1769; married Phebe Alburtis.
11. ELIZABETH SACKETT, born June 25, 1729, died April 10, 1778; married Jonathan Fish.
12. William Sackett, born Aug. 27, 1731, died May 1, 1776; married Deborah Fish.

REFERENCE:

The Sacketts of America (Weygant) pages 20-24, 30-33.

VI.

ELIZABETH (STUYVESANT) FISH.

I, PETER STUYVESANT, (1602-1672), Dutch colonial governor, was born in Scherpenseel in Friesland on Oct. 13, 1602. Much of Stuyvesant's youth must have been spent at the home of his grandfather, Johannes Stuyvesant in Dockum (Dokkum). His father was the Rev. Balthazar Stuyvesant; his mother was Margaret Hardenstein. He studied at Franeker and entered the military service in the West Indies about 1635, serving first in Brazil. Later he was director of the West India Company's Colony of Curacao from 1643 to 1644. In April 1644 he attacked the Portuguese Island of Saint Martin and was wounded; he had to return to Holland, and there one of his legs was amputated. Thereafter he wore a wooden leg ornamented with silver bands. Hamilton Fish Webster has a spur that belonged to Peter Stuyvesant. My recollection is that it is for the right foot. The family was Dutch and careful; the left one may have been buried with him. While recovering from the loss of his leg he returned to Holland and married Judith Bayard, daughter of Samuel Bayard, his sister Ann (Stuyvesant) Bayard's sister-in-law. The marriage took place at Breda August 15, 1645. On July 28, 1646 he was commissioned Director of New Netherland and the Island of Curacao, Bonaire, Au Ruba and dependencies thereof in the West Indies. The commission is from the States General and the West India Co. On May 27, 1647 he arrived in New Netherland with his wife, Judith Bayard, having left Texel Harbour Dec. 24, 1646, his sister, Ann (Stuyvesant) Bayard, following about seven years later in 1654 or 5.

In response to the demand for self-government, in September 1647 he and the council appointed—after the manner then followed in Holland—from eighteen representatives chosen by the people, a board of nine to confer with him and the council whenever he thought it expedient to ask their advice; three of the nine, selected in rotation, were permitted to sit with the council during the trial of civil cases; and six were to retire each year,

their successors to be chosen by the director and council from twelve candidates nominated by the board.

Some of the leading burghers were, however, soon alienated by his violent and despotic methods, by his defence of Kieft, and by his devotion to the interests of the company; the nine men became (as early as 1649, when they sent the famous VERTOOGH, of Remonstrance, to the states-general asking for burgher government and other reforms) the centre of municipal discontent, and a bitter quarrel ensued. The chief cause of the quarrel seems to have been the fact that the burghers were all trading for their own account and so interfered at times with what Stuyvesant considered the rights of the Company. Whenever the rights of the Dutch West India Co. or the Dutch Government were brought in conflict with those of the settlers Stuyvesant could only see one side of the question, regardless of law or right. In 1650 the states-general suggested a representative government to go into effect in 1653, but the company opposed it; in 1653, however, there was established the first municipal government for the city of New Amsterdam modeled after that of the cities of Holland. Stuyvesant also aroused opposition through his efforts to increase the revenues of the company, to improve the system of defence, and to prevent the sale of liquor and firearms to the Indians, and through his persecution of Lutherans and Quakers, to which the company finally put an end. He had a bitter controversy with the patron of Rensselaerwyck, who claimed to be independent of the West India Company. In 1647 he seized a Dutch ship illegally trading at New Haven and claimed jurisdiction as far as Cape Cod; the New Haven authorities refused to deliver to him fugitives from justice in Manhattan; he retaliated by offering refuge to runaways from New Haven; but finally he offered pardon to the Dutch fugitives and revoked his proclamation.

In September 1650 he came to an agreement with the commissioners of the United Colonies of New England at Hartford upon the boundary between New Netherland and Connecticut, involving the sacrifice of a large amount of territory, the new boundary crossing Long Island from the west side of Oyster Bay to the Atlantic Ocean, and on the mainland north from a point west

of Greenwich Bay, 4 miles from Stamford. This was the outstanding diplomatic triumph of his rule in New York. He was wise enough to see that he could not hold the vast area claimed by the Dutch, and when the opportunity offered to compromise he took it and really gained more than the Dutch had already lost by the encroachments of English settlers.

On Long Island, during Stuyvesant's rule, Dutch influence was gradually undermined by the English settlers from New England.

Stuyvesant's dealings with the Swedes were more successful. With a force of 700 men he sailed into the Delaware in 1655, captured Fort Casimir (Newcastle)—which Stuyvesant had built in 1651 and which the Swedes had taken in 1654—and overthrew the Swedish authority in that region. He also vigorously suppressed Indian uprisings in 1655, 1658 and 1663. In March, 1664 Charles II granted to his brother, the Duke of York, the territory between the Connecticut River and Delaware Bay, and Colonel Richard Nicolls with a fleet of four ships and about three or four hundred men was sent out to take possession. Misled by instructions from Holland that the expedition was directed wholly against New England, Stuyvesant made no preparation for defence until just before the fleet arrived. As the burghers refused to support him, Stuyvesant was compelled to surrender the town and fort on the 8th of September. He returned to Holland in 1665 and was made a scapegoat by the West India Company for all its failings in New Amsterdam; he went back to New York again after the treaty of Breda in 1667, having secured the right of free trade between Holland and New York. He spent the remainder of his life on his farm called the Bouwerie, from which the present "Bowery" in New York City takes its name. He died in February, 1672 and was buried in a chapel, on the site of which in 1799 was erected St. Mark's Church. Note.—Will is dated Jan. 19, 1671/2, proved March 7, 1671/2.

Judith Bayard, his wife, who was born Nov. 16, 1608, died in 1686. The children of Peter Stuyvesant and Judith (Bayard) Stuyvesant, his wife, were:

1. Balthazar, baptized Oct. 13, 1647; moved to Curacao; died 1675.
2. NICHOLAS WILLIAM, baptized Dec. 2, 1648, died 1698. Will dated Aug. 13, 1698. Married 1st Maria Beekman. The children of this marriage all died young and unmarried. Married 2nd Elizabeth Slechtenhorst. She married 2nd John Sydenham, very shortly after the death of Stuyvesant Nov. 4, 1698.

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II. NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT, son of Peter Stuyvesant and Judith Bayard was baptized Dec. 2, 1648 and had for sponsors the directors of the Dutch West India Co. He married first, on May 12, 1672, Maria Beekman, daughter of William Beekman; married second, Sept. 15, 1681, Elizabeth Van Slechtenhorst, daughter of Brant Van Slechtenhorst. His will is dated Aug. 13, 1698. His second wife died April 20, 1738.

Nicholas William Stuyvesant was a Captain of Militia and Alderman, and his signature appears on addresses made to the King in 1687, 1690.

By his first wife, Maria Beekman, he had the following children, all of whom died young:

1. Judith, baptized Oct. 22, 1673, died before Dec. 5, 1694.
2. Petrus, baptized July 19, 1676. Died young.
3. Catherina, baptized Aug. 17, 1678. Died young.

By his second wife, Elizabeth Van Slechtenhorst, he had the following children:

1. Petrus, baptized Dec. 26, 1683, died an infant.

2. Petrus, baptized March 21, 1685, died Dec. 11, 1705. Married and had one child, Benoni, baptized May 2, 1706. Illegitimate under the Dutch law.
 3. Elizabeth, baptized March 13, 1687, died young.
 4. Ann, baptized April 17, 1689; married Thomas Prichard in June 1705. She died 1759. Her husband died shortly after they were married.
 5. GERARDUS, baptized Oct. 25, 1691, died 1777; married March 5, 1722 Judith Bayard.
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II. GERARDUS STUYVESANT, baptized Oct. 25, 1691, was educated in New York where he was a magistrate for 30 years. He is said to have been a man of culture and interested in literary matters. He married March 5, 1722, Judith Bayard, daughter of Balthazar Bayard and Maria Loockermans.

The children of Gerardus Stuyvesant and Judith Bayard were:

1. Nicholas Wm., baptized Oct. 10, 1722, died unmarried, 1780.
 2. Petrus, baptized June 24, 1724, died young.
 3. Gerardus, baptized July 6, 1726, died young.
 4. PETRUS, baptized Oct. 18, 1727, married Oct. 17, 1764, Margaret Livingston.
-

IV. PETRUS STUYVESANT, baptized Oct. 18, 1727, died Aug. 31, 1805; married Oct. 17, 1764, Margaret Livingston, born June 1738, died Jan. 1818 daughter of Gilbert and Cornelia (Beckman) Livingston.

The children of Petrus Stuyvesant and Margaret Livingston were:

1. Judith born Dec. 25, 1765; died March 7, 1844; married Benjamin Winthrop. June 19, 1795. He died Jan. 9, 1844.
2. Cornelia died Feb. 24, 1825; married Dirck Ten Broeck.
3. Nicholas William married Catherine Reade. He died March 11, 1833.
4. Margaret died Oct. 29, 1824, unmarried.
5. Elizabeth, born Feb. 11, 1775, died Sept. 6, 1854, married Nicholas Fish, April 30, 1803.
6. Peter Gerard, born 1778, died Aug. 16, 1847. Died without issue, though he was married twice, first to Susan Barclay and second to Helen Rutherford. She died Aug. 17, 1873.

VII.

JULIA (KEAN) FISH.

NAME OF KEAN, KEANE, IN AMERICA.

In "Old Churches and Families of Virginia," by Mead, on page 413, Vol. I. the Kean family is mentioned as living in Caroline County, Va.

On pages 151-152, Vol. II. occurs the following:

"Here lies the body of John Bushrod, gentleman son of Richard Bushrod, gentleman, by Apphia, his wife. He was born in Gloucester County, Va., the 30th day of January, 1663. He took for his wife, Hannah, the daughter of William Keene of Northumberland and Elizabeth, his wife, and by her left two sons and four daughters and died the 6th of February, 1719 in the 56th year of his age." (Note by S. F.) The Bushrods married into the Corbin, Washington, Lee and Tucker families.

Colonial Families of the Southern States, page 35.

Wm. Keene married Nov. 2, 1721 Elizabeth Ball of Lancaster County, Va.

Winfield's History of Caroline County, page 157, gives the life history of John Vaughan Kean, son of Dr. Andrew Kean of Goochland County, Va. As John V Kean was born in 1802, his father might have been a cousin of John Kean.

Virginia Company of London, page 248. Richard Keane is spoken of as being in that Colony as early as 1621, at Martins Hundred.

Colonial Records of North Carolina, Vol. XIV, pages 311, 313,—a long letter to John Kean by Grimkie about battle of Stono. John Kean to settle Army accounts, Vol. 21, page 560. John Kean, member of Congress is often mentioned. A Jacob and Caleb Kean are also mentioned. Vol. IV. page 642 John Keen petitions for 100 acres of land Nov. 15, 1743. On page 1049 Richard Keen petitions for 200 acres Sept. 29, 1650. Vol. 9,

pages 1260-2, Vol. II, 250-3, Thomas Keen petitions for land grant. A William, Joseph and Jock Kane are also mentioned.

Hotten's list of Emigrants, page 178 lists Alice Kean as living on James Island in 1623. On page 228 she is listed again at James Island, a maid servant in the Johnson family.

John de Cane, age 20, came over in 1635, Ship Constance, page 137.

George Cane was dead in 1623 at Warwicke Squeak, page 194.

Caen is in Normandy.

Heitman's List of officers in Continental Army lists

Thomas Keane of Del. Captain.

Lawrence Keane of Pa. Captain.

on page 327.

Samuel V. Keene of Md. Surgeon's Mate.

Heads of Families, 1st Census, 1790, Virginia. John Kean, page 22, Frederick County. Lemuel Kean, page 73, Nansemond County. William Kean, page 20, Frederick County, S. Carolina. John Kean, page 11, Beaufort District. 1 white male over 16; one under 16; one white female.

Chas. Kean, page 270. Two male children. Two female children. Chanceford Township, York County, 21 Keans,—7 Johns, 2 James, 1 J. Kean.

Marriage Records before 1699. Nathaniel Kean married Sarah Greene Nov. 2, 1698, York, Maine.

Wm. Keen, Jr. married Sarah Ackworth July 14, 1692 Somerset County, Md. Hannah Keene married Pasque Barleigh August 21, 1684, Somerset County, Md.

Register St. Philip's Parish, Charleston, S. C., page 74, April 14, 1735. Martha, daughter of Martin and Martha Kean, born and bapt. July 23, 1735. Page 164, Martin Kean and Martha Morgan were married July 2, 1733. John Keene was buried Oct. 8, 1740.

Westmoreland County Wills Va. page 89. Newtown Keene, grandson of Capt. Thomas Newtown.

More might be found in Pennsylvania Magazine of History, 1878-1883, Vols. 2, 7, "Descendents of Joran Klyn, founder of Upland, by Gregory B. Keen."

Oct. 18, 1680 on petition of Thomas Fenwich, a commissary of administration on the estate of Susan Cane, dec. (Susanna Keane) he is granted for that she by a nuncupative will proved in court did give her estate to said Fenwick. This will is recorded in Deed Liber IV folio 87. Land office Richmond, Va.

John Kean is listed as one of 60 emigrants brought to this country by Thomas Fenwich in or about 1680. On conditions of bringing in these 60 persons he was granted 3,000 acres of land in the County of Lower Norfolk, Va. Land office Richmond, Va. Liber VII, folio 114.

I. JAMES KEAN was a Mariner of Charleston, S. C. His Will is dated Jan. 13, 1755; probated April 28, 1758. He was buried April 18, 1758. His widow, Jane Watson, married 2nd Samuel Grove, August 26, 1758.

From John Kean's Will we find he had a wife, Jane Watson, a nephew, Charles Kean of Philadelphia, Pa. (who had two sisters). His wife had two brothers, John and William Watson of New Castle on Tyne, England. John Watson of New Castle on Tyne, England made a will July 11, 1765, leaving all of his property to his nephew, John Kean. He mentioned his sister, Jane Grove.

There is a general belief that the Kean family came from Scotland. John Kean was a partner of Lavien (firm of Box & Lavien) a half-brother of Alexander Hamilton. He was interested in property in St. Helena and Beaufort, S. C. Like Lavien and Hamilton, the family may have come from Bermuda.

James Kean and Jane Watson probably had only one child:

1. JOHN KEAN, born in 1754 or 1755; married Susan Livingston 1786; died May 4, 1795.

REFERENCES:

St. Phillips Parish record, Charleston, S. C.

St. Phillips Church Register,

Durham Probate Reg. England.

Information gotten from John Kean

Allied Families of Delaware, pages 29 and 31.

Information gotten from Mrs. Griffin.

Abstract of Will of James Kean

Will Book 1757—60 page 95—6

Probate Court, Charleston, S. C.

"Jan. 13, 1755.

I, James Kean of Charles Town, Mariner—

(1) Just debts to be paid (2) I give and bequeath to my son, Jno. Kean 2 negro slaves Judy and Flora with their issue and increase, and 1000 lbs. current money of S. C. Also my watch, 2 pr silver buckles, gold sleeve buttons, to be delivered to him at age of 20 or day of marriage which may first happen. I give and bequeath to my loving wife Jane, 2 negro slaves Fortune and Susannah with her issue and increase, and all the rest residue & remainder of my estate whatsoever, but if my wife should be ensient or have another child, then I will that my whole estate be divided into three parts, $\frac{1}{3}$ to Jno. $\frac{1}{3}$ to Jane (his wife) $\frac{1}{3}$ to such child. Should my son and wife die before me not having other issue of my body then living, I give $\frac{1}{2}$ my estate to my nephew Charles Kean of Philadelphia & his 2 sisters— $\frac{1}{2}$ to my wife's brothers Jno. & Wm. Watson of New Castle on Tyne.

Probated Ap. 28, 1758."

St. Philips }
Reg. 26 Aug }
1758 }

Samuel Groves married Jane Kean—widow

NOTE: There may have been two children of James Kean, one born in 1754 or 1755, another in 1756, also called John Kean.

WILL OF JOHN WATSON, 1766:

11 July 1765.

John Watson of the Town and County of Newcastle-on-Tyne, gentleman.

To my friends Edward Gaire of Newcastle, innkeeper, and Thomas Robinson of the same, gentleman, all my leasehold Colliery at Prestwick in the County of North'd and all materials and implements belonging to the same and all my interest in the said Colliery in trust to sell all or any part of the said Colliery and the lease itself for the best price and out of the proceeds of the sale they provide for the maintenance and education of my nephew JOHN KEEN and if it happen that they think proper to sell only a part of the Colliery I direct them to apply the profits to the education and maintenance of my said nephew and to convey the Colliery to him when he shall come of age.

In case my said nephew shall die before he comes of age I direct my trustees shall pay such sums of money to my sister *Jane* wife of *Samuel Grove* of Charles Town in South Carolina, her exors. or assigns.

To Christian, daughter of Isable Dobson 50 pounds at age of 21 or marriage.

Residue of my estate to my said nephew and if he dies under age then to my sister Jane Grove.

Exors: the said Edward Gaire & Thomas Robinson.

Wit:

Geo. Cuthbertson, Wm. Smith, Ralph Heron.

Pd. 1766.

(Durham Probate Registry, Orig. Will.)

II. JOHN KEAN, born in South Carolina in 1756? Son of James Kean of Charleston and Jane Watson (see abstract of will of James Kean, p. 73). Lived at Beaufort, South Carolina and was interested in property on the Island of St. Helena. Vestryman of St. Philip's Church? Member of the firm of Box, Lavien and Company of Savannah, Ga. Prisoner of the British on the Schooner *Pack Horse* in Charleston Harbor in 1781. (Ramsey's History of the Revolution in South Carolina.)

Mr. Kean was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and on the journal of that Congress under date of Wednesday

25th May, 1785, the following entry: "Mr. John Kean, a delegate of South Carolina attended and produced credentials of his appointment, by which it appears that on the 21st of February last he was appointed a delegate to represent the said State until the first Monday in November next, and to act until relieved by the Legislature of that State" (Journal of Congress, Vol. X, 1774-85). Mr. Kean was a member of that body until the autumn of 1787.

It was during his service in this Congress that the famous Ordinance for the Government of the Northwestern Territory was passed in the amended form which rendered it so famous, and in the preparation of this bill and in the action upon it, Mr. Kean took a leading part.

Upon his entering Congress the ordinance was under consideration for amendment; the Act proposed by the Jefferson Committee in 1784 having been adopted in that year without the slavery clause.

On the sixteenth of May 1785, a motion was made by Mr. King that there neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than as a punishment for crime, in the states described in the resolution of 23 April 1784. This motion was agreed to, South Carolina, however, voting *No*. This was nine days before Mr. Kean's arrival at the Congress.

On the 10th of May, 1786, a report was made by a Committee of which Mr. Kean was a member, which was amended and re-committed on the 13th of the following July. What became of this report does not appear, for the next we hear of the question is a form of Ordinance, prepared by another Committee, which was ordered to a third reading on the 10th of May, 1787. We are now gradually approaching the final steps in the great measure and those steps in which the changes are to be made which have rendered this Ordinance famous during the many years which have passed since its enactment. Up to this period no changes of form have been made over the measure as passed in 1784, which would entitle the bill to lasting fame.

' On the 9th July, 1787, the ordinance was again referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Carrington, of Virginia, Mr. Dane of Massachusetts, Mr. R. H. Lee of Virginia, *Mr. Kean* of South Carolina, and Mr. Smith, of New York; this Committee on the 11th of July reported the great Bill of Rights as it was

finally passed, with the exception of the final slavery clause; this was undoubtedly omitted from the report, not because the committee were not entirely of opinion that it was just and right, but because they did not wish to hazard the fate of a bill important in many other features by the introduction of a clause which might lead to a defeat. So on the 12th Mr. Dane of the Committee (and undoubtedly with their entire consent, as shown by their subsequent individual votes) moved the slavery clause as an amendment which was adopted and on the 13th July, 1787, the bill was read a third time and unanimously adopted five days after its reference to the Committee.

Thus this Committee, consisting of two members of a former Committee and three new members of whom Mr. Kean was one, pushed through in five days, a measure over which Congress had been disputing for three years. How great credit is due to each member of that committee and especially to the member from South Carolina, a slave state, whose delegates but nine days before Mr. Kean's entry into the Congress had voted unimously against the abolition of slavery in that Northwestern territory. Mr. Kean's record in the Congress shows him to have been steady in favor of the advanced and progressive ideas finally incorporated in the Bill, and although we have not a record of what took place in the Committee, we cannot doubt that there, as afterwards in the Congress, Mr. Kean voted in favor of the Measure proposed by Mr. Dane on the 12th July, 1787.

John Kean was a Commissioner to settle accounts between the United States and the individual States. He was also first Cashier of the United States Bank at Philadelphia. On Sept. 27, 1786 he married Susan Livingston, daughter of Peter Van Brugh Livingston and Mary Alexander. He died in Philadelphia May 4, 1795. Buried in Philadelphia. John Kean's widow Susan Livingston married second Count Julian Ursin Niemcewicz.

Philadelphia Gazette & Universal Advertiser—May 5th, 1795—Died yesterday morning greatly regretted, John Kean, Esq. late cashier of the Bank of the United States. His interment will take place tomorrow morning at nine o'clock.

American Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, May 6th, 1795.—On Monday last died John Kean, Esq., formerly Member of Congress from the State of South Carolina and late Cashier of

the Bank of the United States. His talents, his virtues, his distinguished worth have been too long and too generally known to need detail or eulogium. His death is not merely an affliction to his friends, it is a public loss. His interment will take place this morning at nine o'clock.

This latter was also copied in *South Carolina State Gazette*, May 20th, 1795.

John Kean and his wife Susan Livingston had only one child: Peter Philip James Kean born Feb. 27, 1788, bapt. June 12.

III. PETER PHILIP JAMES KEAN, son of John Kean and Susan Livingston, born February 27, 1788 lived at Ursino, near Elizabeth, N. J. He was a man much respected in the community. His tombstone in the old cemetery at Elizabeth bears the following inscription: "Peter Kean, Public spirited as a Citizen, Faithful, affectionate and devoted as a Son, Husband and Father. Sincere and firm in his faith as a Christian. Sound and enlightened in his principles as a Churchman. An exemplary and valuable member of the Congregation, with talents and zeal that fitted him for extensive usefulness. He died deeply and universally lamented, October 2, 1828, aged 40 years." Intestate.

He inherited much land in New Jersey and added to it by purchase. He married Jan. 8, 1813 Sarah Sabina Morris, born May 21, 1788, died Oct. 24, 1875. She married second Looe Baker and lived at 19 Bond Street, New York.

The children of Peter Philip James Kean and his wife Sarah Sabina Morris were:

1. John Kean, born March 27, 1814, died Jan. 17, 1895; married Lucy Ogden Jan. 13, 1847.
2. Jacob Morris, born April 6, 1815, died Dec. 23, 1817.
3. JULIA URSIN NIEMCEWICZ, born Dec. 17, 1816, died June 30, 1887, married Hamilton Fish Dec. 15, 1836.
4. Sarah Louisa Jay, born June 5, 1818, died Oct. 8, 1823.
5. Susan Mary, born Aug. 28, 1821, died April 1, 1824.
6. Helen Rutherford, born Nov. 29, 1822, died April 3, 1824.
7. Christine A. W., born Oct. 3, 1826, died Sept. 1915, married Com. Wm. Preston Griffin, Feb. 8, 1849.
8. Cornelia Livingston, born April 10, 1829, died April 15, 1829.

married January 13, 1847 Lucinetta Halsted, daughter of Caleb Ogden Halsted and Caroline Louise Pitney.

DIVISION III.
COLLATERAL FAMILIES.

Abeel	Melyn
Adriaens	Morris
Alexander	Pieters
Alsop	Poole
Bayard	Reynders
Beekman	Santvoord or Sanford
Betts	Sately, Saitly, Sawtell
Bloomfield	Slagboom
Cox	Seubering
Croon	Schepmoes
Cuyler	Spratt
De Boog	Staats
De Peyster	Stryker
Edsall	Schuyler
Feake	Underhill
Fones	Van Brugh
Graham	Van Schlectenhorst
Hansen	Van Vleek or Van Vleck
Howard	Vignor
Jans or Janz	Walton
Livingston	Watson
Loockermans	Wessels
Loper	Woodhull
Lubberts	

ABEEL FAMILY.

STOFFEL (Christopher) JANSE ABEEL was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1621. Both his mother and father died of the plague in 1633, when he was 12 years old. He was placed in charge of the master of an orphanage and taught the trade of carpenter. His parents left some property, which was turned over to him when he was twenty-one. With this money and whatever he had been able to add to it he purchased a stock of hardware and started for America. He settled in Beaverwyck (Albany) about 1647. His name first appears on the records of the town in the conveyance of a piece of property April 23, 1652. In 1665 as master builder he erected the First Reformed Dutch Church. He became deacon of the church and treasurer of the poor fund which he administered well. In 1665 he went back to Holland to receive a legacy from a deceased great-uncle. He was a magistrate of Albany and held other positions of importance. He married November 22, 1660, Neiltje Croom (Kroom) a native of Holland. He died in 1681. His will is dated Dec. 4, 1678. Will was proved Oct. 14, 1681.

Christopher Janse Abeel and Neiltje Croom or Janse (or Johnson), his wife, had the following children:*

1. MAGDALENA, born 1661, died Oct. 20, 1745, married Gerardus Beekman Aug. 29, 1677. He died 1723. (See Beekman Family.)
2. Maria, born 1664, married Garret Duyckinck 1683. License dated July 6.
3. Johannes, born 1667, March 23; died Jan. 28, 1711; married Catharine Schuyler April 10, 1694; daughter of David Schuyler.
4. Elizabeth, born 1671; married Evert Bancker.

REFERENCES:

The Abeel and Allied Families. Page 3.

St. Nicholas Soc. Genealogical Records, Vol. I, page 203.

Vol. II, page 69.

First Set Albany, Page 13.

(See Beekman Family.)

* Dates of birth of children are variously given. Those here given are taken from the ages given in the Will of Stoffel Johnson Abeel, page 110, New York Hist. Soc. Abstract of Wills, Vol. 1, 1892.

See Beekman Family.

ADRIAENS FAMILY.

JANNETJE ADRIAENS, wife of Cornelis Melyn, was from Myert, Holland. She married Cornelis Melyn at Amsterdam in 1627.

(See MELYN FAMILY.)

ALEXANDER FAMILY.

I. JAMES ALEXANDER was born May 27, 1691, in Mustrie, Scotland. He died in New York on April 2, 1756. He married Jan. 5, 1720/1 Mary Spratt, daughter of John Spratt of Wigtown, Scotland, widow of Samuel Provost, called "Ready money Provost" on account of the large sums of money he had made by smuggling. She was born in 1693, April 17, and died April 18, 1760. Her father was John Spratt of Wigtown, Scotland, and her mother was Marie de Peyster.

James Alexander sailed from London on May 24, 1715 for this country. It is thought by some that he had fought for the Pretender in the rising of 1715 as an engineer officer, but the fact that he sailed from London makes it unlikely. He landed in New York on Aug. 17, 1715. By profession he was a surveyor. In 1716 he was appointed Surveyor General of East and West Jersey, but shortly afterwards he took up the study of law. The list of offices he held both in New York and New Jersey were very numerous, the most important being member of the King's Council in both States for long periods of time.

When Gov. Cosby came to this country he sued Rip Van Dam for the salary that Rip Van Dam had drawn as Governor. Rip Van Dam claimed half. The dispute arose about what was half. William Smith and James Alexander were counsel for Van Dam. Gov. Cosby lost his case in court. Out of revenge he removed Chief Justice Lewis Morris, before whom the case was tried and made a Court of Equity out of the Supreme Court, with James De Lancey as Chief Justice. There were two newspapers in New York at the time, one printed by Wm. Bradford, which upheld Gov. Cosby, called the *New York Gazette*, the other, edited by John Peter Zenger, a German, called the *New York Weekly Journal*, which took the side of Van Dam, Morris, Smith and Alexander. Zenger's paper was full of articles written by the above mentioned gentlemen. Cosby finally tried to stop further attacks against him, first by offering a reward of £200 for the author of "two scandalous printed songs". Failing in this the Council on Nov. 6, 1734 ordered numbers

7, 47, 48, 49 of the *Journal* burnt by the hangman. A court order prevented the hangman from taking part in the burning, but nevertheless the papers were publicly burnt by the order of Cosby in City Hall Park, but not by a court officer. Zenger was thrown into prison. Alexander and Smith acting for him as counsel took exception to the case being tried before the Supreme Court; 1st, on the legality of the appointment of court; 2nd, that the Judges were only appointed by the Governor and not directly elected by the Council; 3rd, that if the court was duly constituted, there was no authority for it to rule on a case of that kind; jurisdiction was lacking.

The court ordered on April 16, 1735 that James Alexander and William Smith, Attorneys of this court, having presumed to deny the legality of the Judges' commissions it is therefore ordered that they be excluded from further practice in the court. There were no other lawyers in New York State, willing to take Alexander and Smith's place, so Andrew Hamilton from Philadelphia was prevailed upon to take the case. Family tradition says that Mrs. James Alexander made a trip to Philadelphia with the papers relating to the case quilted in her best silk petticoat. Andrew Hamilton came to New York and won the case, thus establishing the freedom of the press and the first great step towards the coming American Revolution was taken. It is interesting to note that the DeLancey family fought for the Crown and the Morris and Alexanders for the Colonies. The saying, "smart as a Philadelphia lawyer" originated during this trial.

After Alexander was disbarred he lost his place on the King's Council and remained out of favor for a number of years until he was reinstated in 1750.

James Alexander and his wife, Mary Spratt, had the following children:

1. MARY ALEXANDER, born Oct. 16, 1721; died Sept. 26, 1767; married Nov. 3, 1739 to Peter Van Brugh Livingston, born 1710, died 1793. (See Livingston Family.)
2. James Alexander, born July 28, 1723; died Sept. 28, 1731—smallpox.

3. William Alexander, born Dec. 27, 1725; died Jan. 15, 1783—"Earl of Stirling". Major General during Revolution; married 1748 Sarah Livingston, born 1705, died 1804.
4. Elizabeth Alexander, born Dec. 15, 1726; died 1800; married 1748 John Stevens, born 1715, died 1792.
5. Catherine Alexander, born December 4, 1727; married first to Elisha Parker, born 1705, died March 14, 1751. Married second to Walter Rutherford on Dec. 21, 1758; born Dec. 29, 1723/4, died Jan. 10, 1804.
6. Anne Alexander, born July 1, 1731; died Sept. 6, 1746.
7. Susannah, born Oct. 31, 1736; died Sept. 27, 1777; married Dec. 28, 1762 to John Reid, born 1722; died Feb., 1807.

REFERENCES:

New York Genealogical & Biographical Record. Vol. 12, pages 13-15.

Family Records and Events, Rutherford.

The Goeda Vrouw of Manahata, pages 246 and 298.

St. Nicholas Society Genealogical Records, Vols. II and III.

History of St. Andrews Society, 1906, page 51.

Biographical Register St. Andrews Society, 1922, page 24.

(See Livingston Family.)

ALSOP FAMILY.

Writers on English surnames inform us that this family derive their name from the village of Alsop in the Dale in Derbyshire; where, says a late English work, "there are numerous Alsops of every grade in society." Some distinguished persons of the name lived in the seventeenth century, and among these, several Episcopal divines who were ejected from their cures under the act of uniformity. Of a period somewhat earlier was Richard Alsopp, Lord Mayor of London, in 1597, whose namesake and perhaps descendant, Richard Alsop, was the originator of the Newtown family. He was induced by his uncle, Thomas Wandell to come to this country. Mr. Wandell, according to traditions of the Alsop family, had been a major in Cromwell's army; but having some dispute with the protector, was obliged to flee for safety, first to Holland, and thence to America. Doubt of this may be justly entertained; because Mr. Wandell was living at Mespat Kills in 1648, which was prior to the execution of King Charles, when Cromwell enjoyed only a subordinate command in the parliamentary army. He was the brother-in-law of Humphrey Clay, whose wife was his sister Sarah. Mr. Wandell married the widow of Wm. Herrick, whose plantation on Newtown Creek, (originally patented to Richard Brutnell,) he bought in 1659, afterwards adding to it fifty acres, for which Richard Colefax had obtained a patent in 1652. On this property, later known as the Alsop Farm, Mr. Wandell lived.

In 1665, as one of the jury in the trial of Ralph Hall and his wife for witchcraft, (the only trial for witchery in this colony,) he shared the honor of acquitting the accused. Some years later, he made a voyage to England, returning by way of Barbadoes, and, it is supposed, brought with him from England his sister's son, Richard Alsop, who, about this time, (1664 or 5) came to America, and was adopted by Mr. Wandell as his heir, he having no issue. Mr. Wandell died in 1691 and was buried on the hill occupied by the Alsop cemetery. Many years after his death, the silver plate of his coffin was discovered, in digging a new grave.

Richard Alsop, while under age, received a commission in the Newtown troop of horses. Inheriting the farm of his Uncle Wandell, he continued to live upon it during his lifetime. Richard

Alsop also owned large tracts of land in or near Goshen, New York. These he gave to his son, Thomas, instead of leaving him anything in his will. He died in October, 1718, aged about 58. He married Hannah Underhill, daughter of Captain John Underhill, not as Riker says a Dutch lady courted by him through an interpreter. She attained her 91st year and died August 23, 1757.

Children of Richard Alsop and Hannah Underhill were:

1. Thomas, born 1687, Sept. 7; married February 5, 1708 Susannah, daughter of Robert Blackwell. He died in 1743. His wife died in 1742.
2. Richard, born 1695; married Elizabeth Crooke, daughter of John Crooke. He died Nov. 21, 1764. His wife died March 29, 1776, aged 72.
3. John, born 1697; married December 1718 Abigail Sackett, daughter of Joseph Sackett. He died April 8, 1761. She died Dec. 8, 1752, aged 57.
4. HANNAH, married Judge Joseph Sacket May 23, 1706. She was born in 1690 and died June 17, 1773. He was born in 1680 and died Sept. 26, 1755. (See Sackett Family.)
5. Deborah; married Captain John Sipkins and 2nd Nathaniel Hazzard. He died 1749?
6. Amy, married Jonathan Wright, October 28, 1737.
7. Elizabeth; married Phineas McIntosh.
8. Susannah; married Nathaniel Lawrence May 23, 1728.

REFERENCES:

New York Historical Society, Wills. Vol. I, 1892. Page 181.

The Sacketts of America. Page 22 and 30 and 32.

Riker's History of Newtown. Page 334-6.

Old Family Tree of Alsop Family, a photograph of which has the following note:

"I. W. Hallett, Fac-Simile. Original in possession of Samuel Borrowe of New York, 1895."

The early part of the chart dates back to about 1825.

Later notes bring it up to date, 1895.

New York Marriages, page 473.

(See Sackett Family.)

BAYARD FAMILY.

The ancestry of this family, so famous in the history of New York, can be traced back to a very remote antiquity. Those who take an interest in antiquarian investigations have traced its origin to the Province of Dauphine, now the Department of the Isere in the southeastern part of France; about six miles from Grenoble, the ruins of the Chateau Bayard, crowning a hill which commands one of the noblest prospects in that romantic region, marks what is regarded as the cradle of the race. They were distinguished from the earliest times for courage in war and fidelity to their sovereign. A Seigneur de Bayard, then the head of the house, was slain at the Battle of Poitiers in the vain attempt to prevent the capture of King John the Good by the English. His son fell in combat with the same enemy at Agincourt, and his grandson at Montlhery.

The second in descent from this last has furnished to posterity an illustrious example of the perfect knight "without fear and without reproach," the famous Chevalier Bayard, the captain of Charles VIII, Louis XII and Francis I, the latter of whom would receive the honor of knighthood from no hand but his. In 1505, singlehanded, he kept the bridge of the Carifliano against the Spaniards, and saved the whole French army. In the wars between Francis and the Emperor Charles V he was the most trusted French leader, and fell while conducting the retreat of the passage of the Sesia, April 30, 1524. He left no heirs and his rank and estates descended to the next of kin, but fame will keep his honored name in remembrance down to the latest ages. The family name Du Terrail was merged in the territorial name Bayard.

I. NICHOLAS BAYARD, the ancestor of the American family, was descended from an uncle of the Chevalier, who went to Languedoc, embraced the Protestant faith and became a minister. Like thousands of others he fled to England to escape Roman Catholic persecution, was pastor of Norwich and was connected with the churches of "The Olive". He was pastor of Antwerp, 1591, and at Ziericksee, 1594-1613, at which place he died in 1617. He married Blandina Conde.

II. LAZARE BAYARD, their son, was also a minister and was assistant to his father at Ziericksee in 1601. He was adopted by the churches, and was sent to Leyden for his education. He belonged to the Church of "The Olive", and visited several churches. He was at Breda during the siege, 1607; was at Amsterdam in 1632, returned to Breda in 1637, and died there in 1643.

He married Judith De Vos at Ziericksee, and had children:

1. JUDITH, bapt. Nov. 16, 1608, at Breda; married Peter Stuyvesant at Breda Aug. 13, 1645. She died in 1686.
Will proven March 15, 1686. (See Stuyvesant Family.)
2. SAMUEL, bapt. at Breda Sept., 1609; married Ann Stuyvesant.
Died about 1650-1.

JUDITH BAYARD, baptized in the French Church at Breda, Nov. 16, 1608, was the daughter of the Rev. Lazare Bayard and Judith de Vos. The family lived at Alphen on the Rhine and at Bergen op Zoom, Holland, as well as Breda.

When the Rev. Bayard died in 1643, Judith went to live with her brother Samuel and sister-in-law Ann (Stuyvesant) Bayard, at Alphen on the Rhine. Peter Stuyvesant went to Alphen to recuperate from the operation of having his leg amputated, and here he courted Judith Bayard. In the church records of Alphen the marriage intention of Peter Stuyvesant and Judith Bayard is recorded Aug. 6, 1645. Judith Bayard's home is given as Breda and the marriage took place Aug. 13, 1645, in the French Church at Breda. She died 1686. Will proved March 15th. (See Stuyvesant Family.)

III. SAMUEL BAYARD and Ann Stuyvesant had the following children:

1. Petrus, born about 1630; married Blandina Kirstede Nov. 4, 1674. He died 1699.
2. Nicholas, born 1644; married May 23, 1666, Judith Verelet.
His will is dated May 9, 1707, and proved April 19, 1711.
3. BALTHAZAR, born about 1649; died before Feb. 19, 1705-6;
married Maria Loockermans Nov. 12, 1664.
4. Catharina married Wilhemus de Meyert Oct. 23, 1678.

IV. BALTHAZAR BAYARD was the son of Samuel Bayard and Ann Stuyvesant. He was born in Holland about 1649. He came to this country at about three or four years of age with his mother in 1652 or 3. She did not come over, as most accounts give, with Gov. Stuyvesant in 1647. He died in 1705. Will proved Feb. 19, 1705/6. He married Nov. 12, 1664, Maria Loockermans, born Nov. 3, 1641, daughter of Govert Loockermans and his first wife, Ariaentje Jans. She was living in 1699.

Balthazar was a clerk in Secretary's office from 1654 to 1660. Later he became a brewer. He represented Bergen in first and second General Assembly of East Jersey 1668. Returned to New York about 1668. Schepen of New Orange Aug. 16, 1673. Assistant Alderman 1686-7. Alderman 1691. He lived at Nos. 9 and 11 Broadway.

Balthazar Bayard and Maria Loockermans, his wife, had the following children:

1. Samuel, born Sept. 20, 1665; died young.
2. Anaentje, born Nov. 18, 1667; married Oct. 26, 1691, Samuel Verplanck, son of Gelyn Verplanck and Hendrickye Wassels.
3. Anna Maria, born March 6, 1670; married Augustus Jay Oct. 27, 1697, son of Pierre Jay and Judith Francois of Rochel, France.
4. Samuel, born June 14, 1672; married Margareta Van Courtlandt March 12, 1696.
5. Judith, born Jan. 31, 1677; died ten days later; bapt. Feb. 7.
6. Jacobus, bapt. June 25, 1679; married Dec. 22, 1703, Hille-gond de Kay, daughter of Capt. Theunis de Kay and Helena Van Brugh.
7. Govert (probably later called Gerritt), bapt. Nov. 4, 1682; no further trace.
8. JUDITH, bapt. May 23, 1685; married March 5, 1722, Gerardus Stuyvesant, son of Nicholas Wm. Stuyvesant and Elizabeth Van Slechtenhorst. (See Stuyvesant Family.)

REFERENCES:

New York Hist. Soc. Quar. Bulletin April, 1926.

Genealogy Southern N. Y., Vol. II, pages 844-5.

Scrap Book of Stuyvesant Fish.

Huguenot Emigration to America, Vol. I, page 151,
by Braid.

New York Hist. Soc. Col., 1892, pages 138-40, 148, 294,
470, 417.

Ancient Families of New York Purple, page 39.

Winfield's Hudson County, page 81.

New York Gen. & Bio. Soc. Births, Vol. I.

Memorials of Lieut. Gov. Jacob Leisler, page 19.

(See Stuyvesant Family.)

BEEKMAN FAMILY.

WILLIAM, THE FOUNDER.

I. WILHEMUS BEEKMAN, who came to this country in 1647, was the son of Hendrick Beekman and Mary Baudertius. The family lived in the city of Hasselden, Overijssel, Germany, or Zutphen in Gelderland. Wilhemus was born April 28, 1623; died Sept. 21, 1707. Will dated Dec. 13, 1701, proved Nov. 8, 1708.

He came to New Amsterdam on the ship *Princess Amelia* with Gov. Peter Stuyvesant May 27, 1647. He brought with him a number of settlers from the Rhine. Being a man of some means and having much personal charm and ability, his friendship with Stuyvesant secured him many advantages and political appointments, among others the position of Treasurer of the Dutch West India Company.

On Sept. 5, 1649, he married Catalina de Boogh, a belle in New Amsterdam society, and the daughter of the wealthy Hendricks de Boogh of Albany. In 1652 he bought Corlear's Hook. In 1653 he was a commissioner to build the wall that gave Wall Street its name, also acting as one of the five Schepens. In 1658 he was appointed Vice Director of the Swedes on the Delaware, where he lived till 1663; from there he moved to Esopus, now Kingston. He continued to live at Esopus until he bought a farm about where Fulton Street now is. The Beekman homestead stood on the corner of Pearl and Beekman Streets. It was built in 1670. Here he also carried on his business as a brewer.

He held the following offices on his return to New York: Lieutenant in Militia, 1673; Deputy Mayor, 1681-1683; Alderman East Ward, 1691. In or about 1682 he bought a large tract of land at Rhinebeck.

Wilhemus Beekman and his wife, Catharine de Boogh, had the following children:

1. Maria Beekman, bap. June 26, 1650; married Nicholas Wm. Stuyvesant May 5, 1672; born 1648; died 1695. They had a daughter Judith who died unmarried.

2. HENRY BEEKMAN, bap. March 3, 1652; died 1716; married June 5, 1681, Johanna Lopers, bap. Oct. 30, 1650, widow of Joris Davidson and daughter of Captain Luyt. Jacob Lopers.
3. GERARDUS, bap. Aug. 17, 1653; died Oct. 10, 1723; married Aug. 29, 1677, Magdalena Abeel of Albany, daughter of Stoffel Jans Abeel and Neeltje Janse Croon, born 1657 (?) (1662); died Oct. 20, 1745.
4. Cornelia Beekman, bap. April 11, 1655; died April, 1679; married Sept. 19, 1674, Isaac Van Vleck, Captain of Militia and Alderman in New York City.
5. Johannes Beekman, bap. Nov. 22, 1656; died July 21, 1751; married March 4, 1685, Aeltje Thomas Popinja, daughter of Thomas Popinja.
6. Jacobus, bap. Aug. 21, 1657, died 1679; married Elizabeth De Peyster.
7. Wilhemus Beekman, born July 20, 1661; died 1702, Oct. 26 or before.
8. Martinus Beekman, born 1665.
9. Catharina Beekman, born 1668; married Gerardus Duyckinck.

HENDRICK BEEKMAN.

IIA. HENDRICK or HENRY BEEKMAN, first son of Wilhemus Beekman, baptized March 3, 1652; died in 1716; married on June 5, 1681, Johanna Lopers,* baptized Oct. 30, 1650, widow of Joris Davidson, and daughter of Captain Luyt Lopers of Stockholm. Jerome B. Holgate in *American Genealogy* states that Hendrick Beekman's wife was Joanna de Loper of Boston, daughter of a Dutch Admiral. The Governor and Council on January 25, 1684, appointed him Justice of the Peace of Ulster County. He was a member of the first Assembly under authority of the British King which met in New York City on April 9, 1691, the delegates from Ulster and Dutchess Counties being Henry Beekman and Thomas Garton. Hendrick Beekman and Johanna Lopers, his wife, had children:

1. William Beekman, who died in Holland at the age of 18 years.

*NOTE: Christened Janneken, married 1st as Jannetje, second as Johanna. Witness at a christening, as wife of Henry Beekman, as Jannetie.

2. Catryntie, or Catharine Beekman, born Sept. 16, 1683, died in 1745, leaving no children; she married first Cornelius Exveen, second on December 12, 1712, Johannes, or John Rutsen, Captain of Dragoons of Ulster County, baptized at Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1690, son of Rutger Jacobse Rutsen. She married third Albert Pawling.
3. CORNELIA BEEKMAN, born in 1696, married Gilbert Livingston, son of Robert Livingston, who was born in Ancram in Teviotdale, Roxburgshire, Scotland, and came to America about 1674; he died in 1728. (See Livingston Family.)
4. Colonel HENRY BEEKMAN, son of Henry Beekman, and grandson of Wilhemus Beekman, born in 1688, married, first Janet Livingston, born in 1703, daughter of Robert Livingston. He married second, Gertrude Van Cortlandt. In the Historical Documents of the State of New York, we find the following order relating to his military service: "Order Dec. 12th, 1705, Anne Queen of England, Lord Cornbury, Governor of New York. Col. Henry Beekman to call out one hundred men of his militia regiment, and to hold himself and them subject to the orders of Col. Peter Schuyler touching their disposal toward the defence of the frontier." Col. Henry Beekman and Janet Livingston his wife had two children.

(See Livingston Family.)

GERARDUS BEEKMAN.

IIb. GERARDUS BEEKMAN, M. D., third child and second son of Wilhemus Beekman, the Founder, baptized Aug. 17, 1653, died Oct. 10, 1723, married Aug. 29, 1677, Magdalena Abeel of Albany, N. Y., daughter of Stoffel Janse Abeel and Neeltje Janse Croon his wife, born in 1657, died Oct. 20, 1745.

Colonel Beekman was a physician and surgeon and resided in New York and Flatbush, Long Island, and occasionally on his

estate on the Millstone River, New Jersey. In 1685 he was Justice of Kings County, New York. He was Captain of militia at Flatbush in 1681, and in 1689 he took the oath of allegiance and was appointed Major of all the horse and foot in Kings County as appears by his military commission published in *Historical Documents of New York*, Vol. XXXVI, page 142. In 1690 and 1691 he was a member of Leisler's Council. He did not thoroughly agree with Leisler in politics and when Leisler's conduct caused disturbances, Dr. Beekman prepared and delivered an address in pacification of the people. When Colonel Sloughter came here as Deputy Governor in 1691, to succeed Deputy Governor Nicholson, whose government after the accession of William of Orange had been overthrown by Leisler, Dr. Beekman was arrested with Leisler and others and was seventeen months in prison, but was afterward pardoned. The unfortunate patriot Leisler was hanged. Governor Benjamin Fletcher who succeeded Colonel Sloughter was in turn succeeded by Governor Bellomont. In 1700 Dr. Beekman was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and then Colonel under Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont. The same documentary history of New York has under the heading "Province of New York" the following curious entry:

"List of ye present officers of ye Militia in his Ma'tys Province of New York in America commissioned by his Excel. Rich'd (Coote) Earle of Bellomont Capt. Generall & Gov'r in chief in & over his Ma'tys said Province & c viz; "of ye Regiment of Militia in King's County on ye said Island (Nassau)

Stephen Cortlandt—Colonel	} Field Officers"
Gerardus Beckman—Lieut. Col.	
Corn. Van Brunt Maj'r.	

"of ye Foot Compa in ye town of New Uytreyt
 John Van Dyke Cap't.
 Joost Van Brunt Lieut.
 Ma'tys Snake Ensigne".

After the death of the Earl of Bellomont, which occurred March 5, 1701, the King appointed as his successor, Lord Cornbury, who began his administration on the third of May, 1702, assisted by a Council, consisting of the following members:

William Atwood, William Smith, Peter Schuyler, Abraham de Peyster, Samuel Staats, Robert Walters, Thomas Weaver, Sampson Shelton Broughton, Wolfgang William Romar, William Lawrence, Gerardus Beekman, and Rip Van Dam. Many of them are ancestors mentioned in this book. It is quite remarkable that throughout the disturbing politics of the time Colonel Gerardus Beekman was popular with the people and yet received important offices at the hands of the several Colonial Governors. In 1709 Lord Lovelace, the Governor, died and Lieutenant-Governor Ingoldsby became Governor, but was immediately succeeded by Colonel Beekman, who was appointed to fill the office until Governor Robert Hunter arrived in New York in June, 1710, when Colonel Beekman became President of his Council, retaining the position until his death.

Besides his estate in Flatbush, Colonel Beekman had three large farms in New Jersey. One farm extended for two miles along the Raritan River and contained 1800 acres. It was held jointly with Laford Paterson of Flatbush and the deed of conveyance to them from William Dokra and Rebecca his wife, bearing date February 2, 1702, and recorded in Book I. of deeds, page 429, at Trenton, N. J., states that the consideration was £366. Another farm of 4000 acres in Somerset County, N. J. was purchased February 20, 1702, of Rip Van Dam, attorney for Thomas Hart of England, one of the twenty-four Proprietors of East Jersey, and the record of it is found in Book C. of deeds. Another farm of 608 acres was on the Millstone River, New Jersey, and is described in Book A under date October 28, 1708. His sons Christopher Beekman, Adrian Beekman, and Dr. William Beekman were owners of large tracts of these lands.

Colonel Gerardus Beekman and Magdalena Abeel, his wife, had children:

1. William Beekman, born Jan. 25, 1679, died young.
2. Christopher Beekman, born January 4, 1681, baptized January 16, 1681, died January 28, 1724, married January 28, 1704, by license dated January 25, 1704, and recorded in Albany, N. Y., Mary De Lanoy, daughter of Abraham De Lanoy, born in 1642, died in 1702, Corporal in the Burgher Corps of New Amsterdam, who married Cornelia

Jacobse Toll, widow of Evert Duyckinck. He was a descendant of Gysbert de Lanoy, 1545, of Turnay, Hainaut, Flanders. The De Lanoy arms are: Argent three lions rampant, sinope vert; armes and tongues gules, crowned, or. Crest: The head and neck of a unicorn argent, accornee, crinee and onglee or, placed upon a ducally crowned helmet. Motto: "Bonnes Nouvelles"—"Good Tidings."

3. Dr. William Beekman, son of Colonel Gerardus Beekman, born August 8, 1684, died April 26, 1770, married Catherine Peters De Lanoy, born September 20, 1691, died December 14, 1765, a sister of Mary De Lanoy, wife of his brother Christopher, whose farm was near his and not far from Princeton, N. J. He was a graduate of Princeton College and practised medicine in New York City.
4. Adrian Beekman, son of Colonel Gerardus Beekman, born Aug. 22, 1682, married Aletta Lispenard in 1705. She died the same year. He was murdered by a negro in the insurrection of negro slaves in New York City. They had no children.
5. Gerardus Beekman, born in 1693, married twice. His first wife, Anna Maria Van Horne, he married on Oct. 12, 1718. He joined the Reformed Dutch Church in New York City on August 19, 1718.
Gerardus Beekman, son of Colonel Gerardus Beekman, after the death of his wife, Anna Maria Van Horne, married second, Catharine Provoost, "upon a license from his excellence," June 10, 1727, as per Hackensack Church records.
6. Catharine Beekman, daughter of Colonel Gerardus Beekman, born May 25, 1689, at Flatbush, N. Y., married Lieutenant Charles Le Roux, who died January 30, 1763. He was a goldsmith and jeweller of New York City, who carried on the silversmith's trade built up by his father Bartholomew Le Roux, who died in 1713.
7. Cornelia Beekman, daughter of Colonel Gerardus Beekman, born December 23, 1698, married Richard Van Dam, son of Rip Van Dam, born in Albany, New York, and Sarah

Vanderspiegle, his wife, whom he married on September 14, 1684.

8. Henry Beekman, born Dec. 11, 1701, died Sept. 4, 1743, unmarried.
9. MARIA BEEKMAN, born January 10, 1704, married Jacob Walton. She died at the old Walton House on Franklin Square in 1794. Children: See Walton Family.
10. Jacobus or James Beekman, M. D., son of Colonel Gerardus Beekman, was a physician and also a merchant in New York City. He was born in 1687. He married Elizabeth de Peyster, born in 1692, daughter of Johannes de Peyster, born in 1666, and Anna Banker his wife, and granddaughter of Johannes de Peyster. They had four children. After his death, she married Abraham Boelen and had eight children.

REFERENCES:

Beekman and Van Dyke Genealogy, by W. B. Aitken, pages 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 18, 19, 40, 53-56, 111, 124, 134, 140-42, 152.

Historical Magazine, 1867, June, page 358.

History of Harlem, Riker p. 161.

Note: There is a picture of family coach in Mrs. Lamb's Hist. Vol. I, page 496.

New York Historical Society Collections, Vol. 1892, page 14.

(See Walton Family.)

BETTS FAMILY.

I. Concerning the ancestry of Capt. Richard Betts, the progenitor of the Newtown family,—he was born in Hartfordshire, England in 1613. He emigrated to New England in about 1635, perhaps with Wm. Betts on the ship *Thomas and John*, and settled in Newtown, Mass., from where he moved to Ipswich, Mass. He was at Ipswich in 1646 to about 1654. While at Ipswich he either lived in what is now called the John Caldwell House or an earlier house on the same ground which he sold in 1652. Soon afterwards he moved to Newtown, where he proved himself a person of intelligence, participated largely in public affairs and acquired great influence.

In 1675 he claimed a tract in New York by virtue of an Indian deed of 1663, which claim was disputed. He finally, probably under this claim, obtained a plantation on the boundary-line between Kings and Queens counties, on the main road from Brooklyn to Jamaica, afterwards owned by John I. Snediker, and the dwelling-house converted into a tavern or hotel, famous in its day for the entertainment of sleighing parties and travellers. From 1656 to 1674 he was most of the time a magistrate of Middleburgh or Newtown—in 1673 holding his appointment from Gov. Colve—and in 1679 high sheriff of Yorkshire.

In the revolution of 1663 he bore a zealous part, and after the conquest of New Netherland by the English, was a member, from Newtown, of the Provincial Assembly held at Hempstead in 1665. He was more than once a member of the high court of assize, then the supreme power in the province. His residence was in the old Betts house, later occupied by Mr. Hanson. Here he died at the extreme age of 100 years, Nov. 18, 1713. (Onderdonk's Queens County in Olden Times, page 17, gives his age as 113. This is doubtless an error.) It is said of this remarkable man, that he dug his own grave.

By his wife, Joanna, he had issue, as follows:

1. Richard, died Nov. 4, 1711; married Sarah (?)
2. Thomas, married about 1683, Mercy Whitehead, daughter of Daniel Whitehead. Thomas Betts died in 1709. His wife married 2nd in 1711 Capt. Jos. Sackett, as his third wife.

3. Joanna, married 1669 to John Sander. Died 1732.
4. Mary, married Jos. Swezey (Swazy).
5. Martha, married Philip Ketcham.
6. ELIZABETH, married Jos. Sackett, as his first wife. She died before Nov. 26, 1713. They were married about 1677. He was born 1656 and died 1719. (See Sacket family.)
7. Sarah, married Edward Hunt. She died before Nov. 26, 1713.

REFERENCES:

- Sacketts in America, page 20.
 Riker's History of Newtown, 373-4.
 Early Settlers of Kings County, page 36.
 Mrs. Lamb's History of N. Y., Vol. 1, page 227.
 History of Ipswich, Vol. 1, pages 354, 379, 490.
 New York Hist. Soc., 1893, pages 113-14.
 Constant's Journal, page 144.
 (See Sackett Family.)

BLOOMFIELD FAMILY.

I. WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD and his wife, Sarah, (last name not known) came over on the ship *Elizabeth* in April, 1634 from Yarmouth, Ipswich County, Suffolk, England. He was born 1604 and his wife was born in 1609. He became a freeman in Massachusetts Sept. 2, 1635. His wife must have died shortly after he landed, as he married the widow Sackett and moved with her to Hartford. Just when they were married I do not know. In 1637 he served with Captain Mason and his ally the Indian Chief Uncus in the Pequot War. In 1638 he sold her property at Cambridge, Mass., located on the north side of Winthrop Street between Dunster and Brighton. He moved to New London from Hartford in 1650 and from New London to Springfield in 1656. In 1663 they moved to Newtown, L. I. In that year when the English towns of New Netherland rebelled against Dutch authority, the civil affairs of Middleberg were by the choice of the inhabitants placed in charge of William Bloomfield and five "trusted citizens".

He had only child by his first wife, a daughter, Sarah. Sarah was married first to Simon Sackett about 1652 and second to Woodward. (See Sackett Family.)

By his second marriage with the widow Sackett, he probably had:

1. John, bapt. the 24th of August, 1645.
2. Samuel, bapt. the 12th of July, 1647.

REFERENCES:

Sacketts of America, pages 15-16.

History of Cambridge, Paige.

Genealogical Dictionary of New England, Vol. 1, page 204.

Hartford in the Olden Times.

(See Sackett Family.)

COX FAMILY.

ISAAC COX originally of Nassau, N. P., where he was at one time a Justice of the Peace; gave power of attorney 1759, to Downs and Nicholson, Charleston, S. C.; removed to Philadelphia about 1761, in which year he bought property on the Delaware River. In 1775 he bought two tracts of land in Northumberland County; Member of Pennsylvania Hospital 1770; Common Council 1774-5. He died in Philadelphia 1776. He had a large estate; it was valued at £123,400 in 1780; his will was also probated at Canterbury, England, 1784. This will describes him as being a native of Devonshire Parish, England.

He married twice or three times. First wife is not known; second wife was Mrs. Stowe.

The children by his first wife were:

1. Jane, born May 29, 1746; m. Dr. Francis Harrison.
2. Martha, bap. Sept. 8, 1748; d. March 9, 1816 aged 67; m. Isaac Wikoff of Easton, Pa.
3. Althea, b. 1750; d. March 12, 1770; m. Mar. 30, 1769 Peter Wikoff of Phila.
4. John, b. 1754; d. before 1804; m. Ann Delancey, daughter of Peter Delancey and Elizabeth Colden.
5. Isaac, b. Sept. 1, 1755; d. May 9, 1787; m. Feb. 28, 1780 Catherine Beekman, dau. of Gerard W. Beekman and Mary Duyckwick.

By his second marriage he had the following children, the mother being Mrs. Stowe:

6. MARY, born Sept. 5, 1758; m. July 16, 1777 Gen. Jacob Morris. (See Morris Family.)
7. A Son; married Elizabeth or Ann Barnett.

By the third marriage, if it took place, with Margaret Griffets, who afterwards married Geo. Fudge.

8. Jacob—called a natural son in the Will of Isaac Cox. At that time this phrase usually meant a legitimate son, though the phrase was changing to its present meaning about that time.

REFERENCE:

The Cox Family in America, pages 134 and 136.
(See Morris Family.)

CROON FAMILY.

NEELTJE JANSE CROON, or KROONS, wife of Christopher Abeel may have been the daughter of John Croon and the sister of Dirck Janse Croon, carpenter and magistrate of Beaverwyck (Albany). Her sister, Catrina, married Cornelis Vander Poel.

She was the daughter of Jannettie Kroons, who died in 1693.

REFERENCES:

Abeel Genealogy.

New York Historical Society Wills, 1892, page 219.

N. Y. State Education Dept.

N. Y. State Library, Van Rensselaer Mss. edited in 1908, page 841.

(See Abeel Family.)

CUYLER FAMILY.

I. HENRY CUYLER (Coyler) was born Aug. 11, 1637 at Hasselt, Overijssel, Holland. Died 1690, will proved Nov. 17, 1690. His father was Isebrant Cuyler, a tailor of Hasselt; his mother was Eveertjen (or Joyens) Jansen. Like his father he was a tailor by trade. He came to Albany in 1664; bought a lot on the east side of North Pearl Street near State Street. In 1680 he owned a lot on the south side of State Street west of Pearl near "ye Fort" which after his death passed to the possession of his son-in-law Pieter Van Brugh.

He bought lands at Esopus, Schenectady and built a house in New York City. He was an Alderman at Albany, and a member of Leisler's council. At various times he held military rank, being a major during the French and Indian War in 1689. He married Annetje Schepmoes in or about 1660. She was born Feb. 16, 1642 and died in 1702 or 1703. Will dated July 3, 1702, proved March 18, 1703. She was the daughter of Saar Pieters and Jan Janse Schepmoes.

The children of Annetje Schepmoes and Hendrick Cuyler were:

1. Johannes, born in Holland in 1661; died in Albany July 2, 1740; married Nov. 12, 1684 Elsje Ten Broeck born ? died June 29, 1752.
2. Abraham, born ? buried July 14, 1747. Married November 17, 1689 Coatje Bleecker, born May 1, 1670; died April 8, 1734.
3. Sara, born ? ; died 1702 or 3; married Nov. 2, 1688 Capt. Pieter Van Brugh who was born July 14, 1666; died July 20, 1740. (See Van Brugh Family.)
4. Delia, born ? ; died ? ; married New York Sept. 19, 1694 Johannes Groendyke, born March 24, 1675; died 1739.
5. Rachel, born 1673; died July 22, 1747; married Mayor Myn-dert Davidse Schuyler Oct. 26, 1693; he was born Jan. 16, 1672 and was buried Oct. 21, 1755.

6. Maria, born March 3, 1678; died Sept. 14, 1724; married John Cruger before 1700; he died Aug. 13, 1744.
7. Henry, born 1677.
8. Eva.

REFERENCES:

- Earliest Cuylers in Holland and America, pages 12-15.
 \ Genealogy Southern New York, page 1177 and following.
 New York Historical Society Wills 1892, pages 160-161, 364-365.
 New York Historical Society Wills 1893, page 401.
 (See Van Brugh Family.)

CUYLER FAMILY.

JOHANNA CUYLER was the wife of Barent Reyndertse (Rynders). She is usually mentioned as the daughter of Nicholas Cuyler and the sister of Hendrick Cuyler, but I find no reason for believing that she was related to either of these nor can I find any trace of her in the Early Dutch Church records of New York. Perhaps she was not his wife and the name of his wife is unknown.

(See Reynders Family.)

DE BOOG FAMILY.

HENDRICK DE BOOG was married to Catalina Slagboom, daughter of Juriaan Slagboom. They probably lived at Albany. They had at least one child:

KATRINA, born in Holland in 1628, married William Beekman in 1649. She died in 1711. (See Beekman Family.)

They may have had another daughter, Susanna, who married Arent Evertsen; perhaps a son, Frederick Hendricksen De Boog who married Lysbeth Solomons about 1657. He, (Frederick Hendricksen De Boog) lived on the south corner of Broad and Beaver Streets. Inventory of his estate ordered, Feb. 12, 1687.

REFERENCES:

American Ancestry VII, 209.

New York Historical Society Collections 1892, pages 90, 96.

New York Historical Mag. 1867, page 360.

(See Beekman Family.)

DE PEYSTER FAMILY.

JAN (Johannes) DE PEYSTER, the son of Johannes de Peyster and Jossine Martans, was born at Haarlem, Holland, in 1628, and came to New Amsterdam about July 1649. Previous to this he made a brief visit to this country in 1645. His family were French and fled from Ghent, France, during the reign of Charles IX for religious reasons, they being Huguenots. When he came to this country he was a merchant of considerable wealth; among other things he is said to have brought with him the first carriage used in America. His first house was in Winckle St. (Stone St.) near Whitehall, where the Produce Exchange now stands. He was a Schepen for many years; later Alderman and Burgomaster, Deputy Mayor, declining the office of Mayor on account of his poor knowledge of the English language, even though he was said to be an able speaker. He married at New Amsterdam Dec. 17, 1650/1 Cornelia Lubberts of Harlem, Holland, who followed him to this country with her two brothers. She died in 1725 when she was 92 years old. Johannes de Peyster died in about 1685 at New York in his house on the corner of South William Street and Hanover Square facing south. His place of business was at Winckle St., now closed, and Broad St., near South William.

The children of Johannes de Peyster and Cornelia Lubberts were:

1. Johannes De Peyster, bap. Aug. 3, 1653; died young.
2. Johannes De Peyster, bap. Oct. 7, 1654; died young.
3. Abraham De Peyster, bap. July 8, 1657; married in Amsterdam, Holland, April 5, 1684 to Catharine De Peyster; died Aug. 2, 1728.
4. MARIA DE PEYSTER, born Sept. 5, 1659; bap. Sept. 7, 1659? married 1st Paulus Schrick, 1680; 2nd John Spratt 1687; 3rd David Provost, Jr. (See Spratt Family.)
5. Isaac De Peyster, bap. April 16, 1662; married Dec. 27, 1687 Maria Van Balen, whose mother was Helena Romboutts, née Teller, wife of Francis Romboutts. Her mother was

probably married three times, 1st Bogardus, 2nd Van Balen, 3rd Romboutts.

6. Jacob De Peyster, bapt. Dec. 23, 1663; died young.
7. Johannes De Peyster, bapt. Sept. 21, 1666; married at Albany Oct. 10, 1688 Anna Bancker. He died Sept. 25, 1719?
8. Cornelius De Peyster, bap. Oct. 4, 1673; married 1st Maria Bancker; 2nd Cornelia Deshington, widow of Alexander Stewart. A man called Deshington married the widow of Wm. Dick.
9. Cornelia De Peyster, bap. Dec. 4, 1678; died young.

REFERENCES:

- Ancient Families of New York Purple.
 New York Genealogy and Biographical Record, Vol. XII,
 page 175.
 Family Records and Events Rutherford, pages 31-33.
 Genealogy Southern New York, page 449.
 Historical Magazine 1867, page 362-3.
 The Goede Vrouw of Manahata, page 36.
 New York Historical Society Wills Vol. 1, 1892, page 465;
 Vol. II, pages 298, 299.
 (See Spratt Family.)

EDSALL FAMILY.

SAMUEL EDSALL was born in Reading, Berkshire, England. He was a hatter by trade. He came to this country in the ship Tryall, John Graves, Master, landing in Boston, July, 1648. In 1655 he moved to New York and built a house on Pearl Street, near the river, where he carried on his trade as hatter and buyer of beaver skins. The trade in beavers brought him in contact with the Indians, from whom he bought large tracts of land in New York and New Jersey. We find him often acting as interpreter.

In 1657 he was admitted a small burgher in New Amsterdam, and in 1664 took the oath of allegiance in New York to the English. In 1664 he owned and resided on a farm at Constable Hook, Bergen, N. J., as per page 137 of Vol. 1 of Raum's N. J. to which place he probably removed from Newtown. In 1668 he was a member of the Council of Gov. Carteret; in 1677 he was taxed in N. Y., and in 1687 a justice of the peace in Queens Co. Oct. 1, 1690, he was commissioned a justice of the peace of Kings Co., as per Colonial Manuscripts.

Under the Dutch rule as well as the English he held many positions of importance in the government. In Leisler's time he was a member of the council, and when Leisler was hung for treason he was also tried for the same offense but acquitted. His chief purchases of land were Constables Hook, N. J., Broncks Land (Morrisania), Senckhicans Island in the Delaware, Elizabeth Town, N. J. and Newark, also Bergen, N. J. The latter part of his life was spent in Newtown, L. I., where he died some time between 1701-6. His matrimonial ventures were many.

Samuel Edsall, married first on May 29, 1655, Jennetje Wessels of Arnheim in Gelderland. She was a belle of that day, the daughter of Wessell Wessells and Mathyen (Boonen?) Wessells. Her mother ran the first public house in New Amsterdam, her husband having died and she being a widow. The children of Samuel Edsall and his wife, Jannetje Wessells were:

1. Annetje, bapt. July 12, 1656; married Capt. Wm. Lawrence.
2. Judith, bapt. May 15, 1658; married Benjamin Blagge of Plymouth, Eng., about 1687.
3. Johannes, bapt. Sept. 12, 1660; lived in Bergen, N. J.
4. Joanna, bapt. in Bergen; Sept. 4, 1677 married Jacob Milborne. Milborne married 2nd Mary Leisler.
5. Sarah, died young.
6. Benjamin, died young.
7. Mary, married Peter De La Noy. License dated Feb. 21, 1695/6. He died in 1696. Will dated Sept. 2, proved Nov. 20.
8. Elizabeth, married Peter Berrien, Aug. 10, 1706.
By his second wife, Naomy Moore, he probably had no children. She was the widow of Sam Moore.
By his third wife, Ruth Woodhull, he probably had:
9. Richard, (who signed his name Samuel Edsall). He married Kezia Ketcham.
10. RUTH, married John Berrien. (See Berrien Family, p. 55.)
By his fourth wife, Jennetie (Stryker) Berrien, he had no children.

REFERENCES:

- Riker's History of Newtown.
N. Y. Genealogical & Biographical Record, Vol. 1, p. 25,
Vol. 13, p. 191, Vol. 22, p. 27.
Early Settlers of Kings County, pages 106, 107.
Mrs. Lamb's History of N. Y., Vol. 1, page 371.
N. Y. Historical Society Collections, 1892, page 262.
Dutch Church Baptisms, Vol. 1, pages 42, 49, 57.
Stokes' Iconography, Vol. I, pages 130, 228; Vol. II,
pages 234, 235, 268, 369, 385, 386, 388.
Copy of Berrien Bible in Stuyvesant Fish's scrap book.
Nathaniel Fish's family record therein.

(See Berrien Family.)

FEAKE FAMILY.

I. JAMES FEAKE was of Norfolk, England.

II. WILLIAM FEAKE, son of James Feake, was a goldsmith of London, Eng., when he made his will May 7, 1595, which was proven May 19, 1595. He desired burial in the parish church of St. Edmund the King, in Lumbard Street, London, where he was a parishioner. He mentions his wife Mary and his children Thomas, John, Edward, Sarah and Rebecca as minors; other children as William, James, Mary.

He married Mary Wetherell, who made her will March 9, 1618, which was proven Aug. 23, 1619, and in it mentions the "parish of Wighton in Norfolk, where my husband was born." After mentioning all her children and grandchildren, she bequeaths her son James property in Lumbard Street, London, and names his sons as James and Robert Feake, and makes him sole executor.

III. JAMES FEAKE, son of William and Mary (Wetherell) Feake, married Judith, daughter of Robert Thomas of London. James died before May 20, 1625, as she is named as his executrix on that date.

IV. ROBERT FEAKE, son of James and Judith (Thomas) Feake came over with Gov. Winthrop in 1630. He was at Watertown, Mass. in 1630, where he was made freeman, May 18, 1631; Selectman, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640; Representative to the first court, 1634, 1635, 1636; appointed by the Court, Sept. 4, 1632, a Lieutenant under Capt. Daniel Patrick and united with him in the purchase of Greenwich, Conn., in 1640 and removed to that territory. In 1642 he was forced to render submission to the Dutch. By 1642 he had commissioned his wife to act for him, but in 1647 he was in Boston about to sail for England. His reason for going to England might have been to obtain a pardon from Parliament. Such a pardon was granted a Robert Feake about this time. He was in Greenwich again before September, 1649, but from that time on his mind was a blank, probably his insanity appearing as early as 1642. He found an asylum in the home of Samuel Thatcher of Watertown, Mass., where he died Feb. 1, 1662/3.

He married before the end of January, 1632, Elizabeth Fones, daughter of Thomas and Anne (Winthrop) Fones, and widow of Henry, son of Governor Winthrop. His interest in his property in Greenwich was conveyed to his wife and William Hallett by 1647 and there must have been divorce papers accorded her for his insanity, for she was the wife of William Hallett by 1648 and removed with him and her children to Hell Gate, L. I., and she died at Newtown in 1673.

Children of Robert Feake and Elizabeth Fones were:

1. ELIZABETH FEAKE born in 1633, probably in Watertown, Mass., and died in Killingworth, L. I., in 1674/5. She married, in 1659, Capt. John Underhill, as his second wife. He died in Killingworth, Oyster Bay, L. I. Sept. 21, 1672. (See Underhill Family.)
2. Hannah Feake born in 1647, probably in Watertown, Mass. and came with her mother and step-father to Newtown, L. I., and was married in Flushing, L. I., May 7, 1656, to John Bowne, born Matlock, Eng., May 9, 1627, died Flushing, L. I. Dec. 20, 1695.
3. John
4. Robert
5. Sarah

REFERENCES:

- New England Register, Vol. 47, pp. 516-518;
 Cox Family in America, pp. 285-287;
 Frost Genealogy, pp. 340, 341.
 New York Genealogical & Biographical Record, Vol. II
 page 12.
 Genealogical Dictionary New England, Vol. II page 150.
 (See Underhill Family.)

FONES FAMILY.

ELIZABETH FONES, born Jan. 21, 1609/10 was the daughter of Thomas Fones and Ann Winthrop. She married first Henry Winthrop, son of Governor John Winthrop and his wife, Margaret. On April 25, 1629 she came to this country with her mother-in-law. She arrived here on November 2, 1631, shortly after the death of her first husband July 2nd, 1630.

She married second Robert Feake in January 1632. She married 3rd, William Hallett.

She died 1673?

Child by Winthrop—?

Children by Feake:

1. ELIZABETH married Capt. John Underhill.
(See Underhill Family.)

2. Hannah married Browne.

Children by Hallett—?

REFERENCES:

Frost Genealogy.
(See Feake Family.)

GRAHAM FAMILY.

JAMES GRAHAM was Attorney General of the Province of New York. Schuyler says in his Colonial New York that his education was defective, but I find no evidence of it; if so his strong will and genius despite this fact enabled him to rise to many positions of importance in the Colonies of New York and New Jersey. In Scotland the family were descended from William Graham, first Lord of Montrose.

James Graham was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1650. He was the son of Patrick Graham and Agnes Smythe; studied law under his uncle James Graham, was called to the Scotch bar in 1673/4; moved to London in the Parish of St. Martin's in the Field; married Dorothy Howard Nov. 22, 1675; came to New York Aug. 7, 1678 with Gov. Andros; was alderman 1680-1, Clerk of Chancery Court 1684-5, Attorney General of New York 1688-91, Member New York Assembly 1691-9, Speaker 1695-99, Colonel Westchester Regt. He died in March 1700/1, will proved April 3, 1700/1. His wife, Dorothy Howard, died in 1682.

Their children were:

1. ISABELLA, born London, 1676; obtained license to marry Lewis Morris, Nov. 3, 1691. (See Morris Family.)
2. Augustine, born N. Y. 1678; obtained license to marry Jane Chiswell Apr. 8, 1703.
3. Mary, born N. Y. 1680; married Dec. 14, 1703 John Corbett, Jr. of Orange County.
4. Sarah, born 1682; married Wm. Chappell of London.
5. Margaret.
6. John.

REFERENCES:

Schuyler's Colonial New York Vol. II, page 437.

Manuscript Record of the Morris Family by Wharton Dickinson.

Wooley's Journal.

Hutchinson Collection 564.

Mrs. Lamb's Hist. of N. Y. speaks highly of him, Vol. 1, page 389.

New York Historical Society 1892, pages 100, 192, 365.

Stokes' Iconography, Vol. VI. page 417.

(See Morris Family.)

HANSEN FAMILY.

SARAH HANSEN, daughter of Samuel Hansen, widow of (?) Stowe, married Isaac Cox.

(See Cox Family.)

HOWARD FAMILY.

DOROTHY HOWARD was the daughter of Gilbert Howard of St. Clement Danes and Dorothy Frye of the same place. She was born about 1652 and married James Graham in London Nov. 22, 1675. She went to New York in 1678 with her husband, and died at the time of the birth of her fourth child in 1682. The Howard family are related to both the Kings of England and France.

REFERENCE:

Manuscript History of Morris Family by Wharton Dickinson.

(See Graham Family.)

FAMILY OF ANKE JANS AND ROELF JANZ.

Much printer's ink and many lawsuits center around the name of Annetje Jans the wife of Roelof Janz. Roelf Janz, her husband's name, is a contracted form for Roelof Janzsen, Roelof the son of Janz; the contraction for the feminine omits the "Z" so Roelof's wife is usually known as Annetje Jans.

Claims are made that Annetje was related to William the Silent, Prince of Orange, and wild stories were started to encourage the vast army of her descendants to waste money on securing a mythical fortune held in trust in Holland, as well as the old outlawed claim, if any, against Trinity Church. At this date it is certain that the heirs of Annetje, of whom there must be some 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 in this country can gain nothing by trying to sue for property title of which passed legally out of the hands of the family to Trinity Church about 200 years ago. The stories of the fortune in Holland are too silly to even think about.

Leaving myth and tradition aside the following facts are known.

Roelof Janz signed a contract with Kiliaen Van Rensselaer to come to this country as *bouwmeester* or assistant farm superintendent. The family consisted of Roelof, his wife and their three children, Sara, Catrina and Fytje, came from Masterland probably Measland a small village near Rotterdam in 1630 on the ship *Eendrecht*.

Annetje was born about 1605. Her mother was a midwife by the name of Tryntje Jonas who came to this country about the same time as her daughter and family.

Roelof Janz was paid 180 guilders a year by the patroon, given the use of cattle and farm wagons, tools, etc. and allowed certain farm hands whose wages were also paid by the patroon. After the farm was once cleared, the clearing of which was done in part by the patroon, the profits of the farm after deducting wages were divided by the patroon and the lessee. Roelof Janz was a man of some weight in the little community of

Rensselaerwyck, or Albany, as he was a member of the local council (roden). The farm did not prosper, times were hard, the family lost one of their buildings by fire.

In 1635 Roelof's contract with the patroon ended, and he moved to Manhattan Island. With the family Annetje's mother Tryn Jonas also moved to New York, where she was employed by the Dutch West India Company in her professional capacity of mid-wife. She was the first woman to carry on the medical profession in Manhattan. Her house was near Pearl Street.

On arriving at Manhattan the company gave Roelof a farm of about 62 acres. The southern boundary was about Warren Street, the northern Watts, or Canal Street, the river line was at Greenwich Street; some was swamp and very little was cleared.

Roelf began to clear the land and built a house for his family which consisted of five children. He died very shortly after moving to Manhattan. About two years later the widow married the Dominic Bogardus in the spring of 1638. The Dominic lived on Whitehall Street at this time. The widow is said to have been "a small well formed woman of delicate features, transparent complexion, and bright beautiful dark eyes." Her disposition was equally charming. A suit for slander in which Annetje sues Grietje Reyniers for saying that she lifted her skirts too high inclines me to believe she had a shapely ankle. Even though she won the suit better policy seems to have directed the purchase of enough purple cloth to make a petticoat, the cloth for which was bought from Cornelis Petersen by selling a hog a few days after the trial.

The farm which caused so many law suits later was rented, May 17, 1639, to a man called Brudenell. On August 14, 1642 it was again leased, this time to Roger Barton. The rent was two capons payable annually. Barton also had certain renewal privileges, and a clause with regard to improvements. During the Indian wars that followed the farm was probably one of a very few that was worked. In this connection it is interesting to note that during this time Annetje acted often as Indian interpreter.

In 1646 a quarrel having arisen between the Gov. Kieft and the Dominie Bogardus when the former was recalled late in 1646, Bogardus sailed with him to lay the whole matter before the States General and Classis at Amsterdam. They sailed on the *Princess*, which was wrecked on the coast of Wales; among those drowned were Kieft and the Dominie.

So Annetje was again a widow having five children by her first and four by her second marriage. In the meantime the farm was rented to various tenants, Annetje and her family moving once more to Albany. The rent by this time was 225 guilders and thirty pounds of butter per annum.

In 1654 Peter Stuyvesant confirmed the title of the farm on July 4. In 1657 she sold the Dominie's house in Whitehall Street, and in 1663 made her will which is dated Jan. 29. The widow died a few days later.

When the English captured New York the title to the farm was confirmed by Gov. Nicolls, March 27, 1667, to the heirs of Annetje. Land values had gone down at this time because the rent in 1665 was only 100 guilders a year instead of 225. To settle the estate the farm was sold in 1670/1, March 9, to Gov. Francis Lovelace. One of the heirs, Cornelis Bogardus 2nd, did not sign the deed, hence the endless law suits, even though it has been proved time and again that he shared in the proceeds of the sale. In 1674 Lovelace's property was confiscated by the Duke of York, and the farm was called the Duke Farm; later in Queen Anne's time it was called the Queen's Farm; in 1705 this farm was granted to Trinity Church. In about 1736 the first suit was brought on behalf of the heirs of Cornelius Bogardus.

No court has ever sustained the claims of the heirs, yet in each generation a new group of claimants appears though every possible right has long been outlawed. Schuyler says in his *Colonial New York*: "In view of the repeated decisions of the highest Judicial tribunals and of their publicity any lawyer who can now advise or encourage the descendants of Annetje Jans to waste their money in any proceedings to recover this property must be considered as playing on the ignorance of simple people, and as guilty of conscious fraud and of an attempt to obtain

money under false pretences. Yet I have before me a book of some 170 pages written as late as 1924 urging this folly."

The children of Annetje Jans and her husband Roelf Jans were:

1. Sara born in Holland; married Dr. Hans Kierstede; married 2nd Corneliss Van Borsum; married 3rd Elbert Elbetzen.
2. CATRINA married Lucas Rodenburgh, married 2nd Johannes Van Brugh. (See Van Brugh Family.)
3. Tytje or Fitje married Peter Hartgers.
4. Jan died without issue.
5. Annetje died young or married Van Horn.

The children of Annetje Jans and the Dominie Bogardus were:

1. Willem married Walburg De Silla about 1668.
2. Cornelis married Hallena Teller.
3. Jonas.
4. Pieter.

(See Van Brugh Family.)

FAMILY OF ARIAENTJE JANS.

ARIAENTJE JANS, first wife of Govert Loockermans, married him on Feb. 26, 1641 in Amsterdam. She came over with her husband in the King David. On the trip over, a child of theirs was born in a storm.

(For the children of Ariaentje Jans and Govert Loockermans, see Loockermans Family.)

LIVINGSTON FAMILY

I. ROBERT LIVINGSTON first Lord of the Manor of Livingston was born at Ancram on the Teviot, Roxburgshire, Scotland, Dec. 13, 1654. He was the son of Rev. John Livingston and Janet (Fleming) Livingston. In the winter of 1663 the family moved to Rotterdam, Holland. His father died when he was eighteen years old. After his father's death he went back to Scotland with his mother. He did not stay there long as he sailed on April 28, 1673 from Greenoch on the ship *Catherine*, Captain John Phillips, bound for Charlestown, New England. Shortly after his arrival in New England he moved to Albany, and married there Alida Schuyler, daughter of Philip Pieterse Schuyler, July 8, 1679, who was the widow of Dominie Nicholas Van Rensselaer. By this marriage he largely added to his holdings of land which he started to acquire on his arrival at Albany. Nicholas Van Rensselaer was supposed to have the gift of prophesy. When he was very sick, in fact about to die, he was on his way to Albany on a sloop. Wanting to make his will, a lawyer was gotten on short notice. The lawyer was Robert Livingston. When the sick man saw him he turned his face to the wall and said "not him for he shall marry my wife". On the portrait of Nicholas Van Rensselaer, Dominie Salyns wrote:

"The Portrait of Dominie Nicholas Van Rensselaer, prophet to Charles II, King of England.

Is it Rensellaer or no
 Who Netherland informed has
 of blessings and of woe
 and Charles' crown forewarned has
 Long he came thereto."

This refers to his prophesy that Charles II would be King of England while the latter was a fugitive in Holland.

In 1686 Robert Livingston went to New York to get the charter for Albany. When the charter was granted he was made town clerk, his father-in-law first mayor. In 1693 he was made Collector and Secretary of Indian Affairs. During Leisler's rule

Livingston was out of favor and lost many of his political offices. When Leisler was deposed, Livingston sailed for England in the ship *Charity* Dec. 10, 1694, to try and get back the lucrative offices that had been taken from him during Leisler's rule. The voyage was a stormy one, the ship finally drifting ashore at Pedernera, Portugal, May 9, 1695. After this voyage the family crest was changed to a ship in distress, with the motto "Spero meliora". (The Dick family crest has almost the same motto "At spes infracta"). From Portugal he took ship for England, landing at Falmouth July 18. It is interesting to note that one of the witnesses in his behalf at the hearing was Captain Kidd with whom he later embarked in the venture for which Captain Kidd was hung, and Livingston's hands were none too clean. Roosevelt would have called him a "malefactor of great wealth".

The grant of the Manor of Livingston was allowed on Nov. 12, 1680. The final deed from the Indians is dated July 12, 1683. The purchase price was 300 guilders, axes, shirts, guns, rum, strong beer, etc.; the whole purchase was 2,000 acres. Later other purchases were made, until the Manor comprised 160,000 acres.

Robert Livingston died Oct. 1, 1728, probably either at Boston or shortly after his return from a trip to that city.

Family tradition says that the wife of Robert Livingston who had been the lady of the owner of a manor in her first marriage urged her husband to acquire large tracts of land. He was shrewd enough, however, to sue the Van Rensselaer family for his wife's dower rights as the widow of the Dominic Nicholas Van Rensselaer.

The children of Robert Livingston and Alida Schuyler were:

1. Johannes or John, born 26 April, 1680; married (1) at New London, Connecticut, in April, 1701, Mary, only child and heiress of Fitzjohn Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut; she died 8 January, 1713, on the Livingston Farm, Mohegan, near New London, and was buried at New London; (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Knight, October 1713; she died 17 March, 1735-6, and was buried alongside his first wife in the burial-ground, New London. Colonel John Livingston died 19 February, 1720. He had no children by either marriage.

2. Margaret, born 5 December, 1681; married, 20 December, 1700, Colonel Samuel Vetch or Veitch, formerly of the Darien Company, and afterwards first English governor of Annapolis Royal. She died in June, 1758.
3. Johanna Philippina, born 1 February, 1683-4, died 24 January, 1689-90.
4. PHILIP, born 9 July, 1686. The second Lord of the Manor.
5. Robert, born 24 July, 1688; married Margaret Howarden, at the Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, 11 November, 1717; died 27 June, 1775. He was the first proprietor of Clermont.
6. GILBERT or HULBERTUS, born 3 March, 1689-90; married 22 December, 1711, Cornelia Beekman; died 25 April, 1746.
7. William, born 17 March, 1692 (? N. S.); died 5 November, 1692.
8. Johanna, born 10 December, 1694; married Cornelius Gerrit Van Horne.
9. Catharine, born 22 May, 1698; died 6 December, 1699.

IIA. PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Second Lord of the Manor of Livingston, was born 9 July, 1686; married 19 September, 1707, Catharine, daughter of Peter Van Brug (or Brugh) and Sarah Cuyler. Mr. Livingston died 4 February, 1748-9 or 15th new style. Mrs. Livingston was baptized 10 November, 1689, and died 20 February, 1756 (N. S.). They had the following children:

1. Robert, born 16 December, 1708. Third Lord of the Manor.
2. PETER VAN BRUGH, baptized at Albany, 3 November, 1710.
3. Peter, baptized at Albany, 20 April, 1712; died young.
4. John, baptized at Albany, 11 April, 1714; married 3 December, 1742, Catherine, daughter of Abraham de Peyster and Margaret Van Cortlandt; died 1788.
5. Philip, born 15 January, 1716, (? O. S.) "The Signer."
6. Henry, baptized at Albany, 5 April, 1719; died in Jamaica, W. I., February, 1772.
7. Sarah, baptized at Albany, 7 May, 1721; died October, 1722.
8. William, born 8 November, 1723. Governor of New Jersey.

9. Sarah, baptized at Albany, 7 November, 1725; married 1 March, 1748, William Alexander, titular Earl of Stirling; died ——— March, 1805.
10. Alida, baptized at Albany, 18 July, 1728; married (1) 26 September, 1750, Henry Hansen of Harlem; (2) Colonel Martin Hoffman, 26 September, 1766. She died in February, 1790.
11. Catherine, baptized at Albany, 15 April, 1733; married 18 April, 1759, Alderman John Lawrence of New York, died ———.

IIIA. PETER VAN BRUGH LIVINGSTON, the second son of Philip Livingston, second Lord of the Manor of Livingston, First President New York Provincial Congress, A. D. 1775, was born at Albany, N. Y., and baptized 3 November, 1710; married (1) Mary, eldest daughter of James Alexander, member of Council and Surveyor General of the Province of New Jersey. She was born 16 October, 1721, and died 27 September, 1769; (2) Mrs. Ricketts. Peter Van Brugh Livingston died in 1793. The children of Peter Van Brugh Livingston and Mary Alexander were:

1. Philip, usually known as "Gentleman Phil," born 3 November, 1740; married, 7 October, 1790, in New York, Cornelia, daughter of David Van Horne and Anne French; died May, 1810.
2. Mary, baptized at New York, 27 May, 1742; died in infancy.
3. Catharine, baptized 2 October, 1743; married, 20 April, 1762, Nicholas Bayard, Alderman of New York; died 2 November, 1775.
4. James Alexander, baptized 10 October, 1744; died——.
5. Mary, baptized 29 October, 1746; married 11 June, 1772, Captain John Brown, 60th Regiment or Royal Americans.
6. Peter Van Brugh, born 31 March, 1753; married Susan Blondel or Blundel; died——.
7. Sarah, born 30 April, 1755; married 24 March 1777, Captain James Ricketts, 60 Regiment or Royal Americans; died in 1825.
8. William Alexander, born 10 February, 1757; killed in a duel 1 August, 1780.

9. SUSAN, born 23 March, 1759; married (1) John Kean of South Carolina, 27 September, 1786; (2) Count Julian Ursin Niemcewicz, a Polish patriot, aide to Kosciuzko, 2 July, 1800; died 14 May, 1833. (See Kean Family.)
10. Elizabeth, born 20 June, 1761; married Monsieur Otto, French consul and minister in United States; died 17 December, 1787.
11. James Alexander, born 27 July, 1763; died young.
12. Ann, born 14 September, 1767; died young.
(See Kean Family.)

IIB. GILBERT LIVINGSTON, fourth son of Robert Livingston, First Lord of the Manor, was born 3 March, 1689-90; married 22 December, 1711, Cornelia, daughter of Colonel Henry Beekman and Johanna de Loper, who was born 18 June, 1693, and died 24 June, 1742. Gilbert Livingston died at Kingston, N. Y., 25 April, 1746. He was a member of the General Assembly, Clerk of the County of Ulster, and a lieutenant-colonel of militia. Under his father's will he inherited one-seventh part of the Saratoga patent. It was on this land that General Burgoyne surrendered to General Gates in October, 1777. They had the following children:

1. Robert Gilbert, born 11 January, 1713; married 3 November, 1740, Catherine, daughter of John McPheadres and Helena Johnson; died 27 October, 1789.
2. Henry, baptized at Kingston, N. Y., 29 August, 1714, married Susanna, daughter of John Conklin and Joanna Storm; died 10 February, 1799.
3. Alida, baptized at Kingston, N. Y., 20 May, 1716; married (1) 24 November, 1737, Jacob, son of John Rutsen and Catharine Beekman; (2) Henry, son of Hendrick Van Rensselaer and Catharine Van Brug; died ———.
4. Gilbert, born ———; died ———.
5. Gilbert, born ———; married Joy Dorrell of Bermuda. In 1769 he was a lieutenant in the British Army.
6. Johannes, baptized at Kingston, N. Y., 5 October, 1720; died unmarried October, 1739.
7. Johanna, born 28 August, baptized at Kingston, N. Y., 9 September, 1722; married 28 May, 1748, Pierre Van

Cortlandt, member of Assembly and later President of the Council of Safety, and first Lieutenant-Governor State of New York; died 16 September, 1808.

8. William, baptized at Kingston, N. Y., 23 August, 1724; died unmarried.
9. Philip, baptized at Kingston, N. Y., 26 June, 1726; died unmarried.
10. James, baptized at Kingston, N. Y., 7 April, 1728; married Judith Newcomb; died ———.
11. Samuel, baptized at Kingston, N. Y., 1 February, 1730; died unmarried.
12. Cornelius, baptized at Kingston, N. Y., 30 April, 1732; died unmarried.
13. Catharine, baptized at Kingston, N. Y., 21 July, 1734; married Thomas Thorn; died ———.
14. MARGARET, baptized at Kingston, N. Y., 23 June, 1738; married 17 October, 1764, Peter Stuyvesant, grandson of Governor Stuyvesant; died October 7, 1805.
(See Stuyvesant Family.)

REFERENCES:

- Genealogy Southern New York.
 Schuyler's Colonial New York, Vol. I, page 243.
 Goede Vrouw of Manahata, pages 99, 181.
 Mrs. Lamb's History of New York.
 The Livingstons of Livingston Manor, pages 541-4,
 547-8, 549-50.

LOOCKERMANS FAMILY.

LOOCKERMANS, GOVERT, from Turnhout in the Netherlands, left Holland with Director Gen. Wouter Van Twiller in the Ship *Soutberg* which captured on her voyage the Spanish Caravel the *St. Martin* to which vessel Loockermans was transferred. He arrived in 1633 at New Amsterdam on the Yacht Stivers Martyn as cook's mate, as per p. 432 of Vol. I of Documents relating to Colonial History, and settled at first in New Amsterdam. Upon his arrival he was taken into the service of the West India Company as clerk. Later he engaged in mercantile business on his own account. He was a general merchant in partnership with Isaac Allerton who came over on the *Mayflower*. I have letters showing that Loockermans either was in partnership or did business with Gillis Verbrugen & Sons. His house was on Hanover Square.

He married 1st, Feb. 26, 1641, in Amsterdam while on a visit there, Ariaentje Jans; he married 2nd July 11, 1649, Marretje Jans (Mary Jansen), widow successively of Peter Cornelius Van der Veen and of Dirck Corneliszen, as per p. 123 of Vol. VIII. of the Genealogical and Biographical Record.

He died July 13, 1670. In 1664 he took the oath of allegiance in New York to the English. His name appears among the patentees of Flatlands in 1667, where he at one period resided; and Mar. 22, 1674, his widow, Jacob Loockermans, and Hans Kierstede, on the part of his heirs, sold his plantation of 200 acres in said town to Roelof Martense Schenck, as per town records of Flatlands. Govert had brothers Jacob and Pieter Janse, who settled in Beaverwyck (Albany).

Children of Govert Loockermans and Ariaentje Jans, his first wife:

1. MARRETJE, born at sea Nov. 3, 1641; married Balthazar Bayard Nov. 12, 1664. (See Bayard Family.)
2. Jannetje, born Sept. 23, 1643; married Dr. Jans Kiersted Feb. 12, 1667.

Govert Loockermans was married second to Marretje Jans on July 20, 1649. She had married first Tymen Jansen who had died before 1646, leaving a daughter Elsie Tymense, who married Jacob Leisler. Marritje Jans married 2nd Dirck Corneliszen in 1646. He died before 1649, leaving a son called Cornelis Dircksen, who died young. The child of Govert Loockermans and Marritje [Jans] (Corneliszen) Lockermans was:

3. Dr. Jacob Loockermans, bapt. March 17, 1652; married Jan. 29, 1677/8 Helen Ketin. He moved to Delaware. He signed his name "Govert Loockerman." He died Aug. 17, 1730.

Marritje Janse Loockermans died in 1677.

REFERENCES:

- New York Historical Society 1892, pages 60, 61.
- New Amsterdam and its people, pages 245-6.
- See Wills, New York Historical Society 1892, page 60.
- Ancient Families of New York. Page 37.
- Memorials of Lieut. Gov. Jacob Leisler, pages 19-20.
- Historical Magazine, 1868, page 42.
- (See Bayard Family.)

LOPER FAMILY.

Captain LUYT. JACOB LOPER, formerly of Curacao, was a Swede from Stockholm, who served the Dutch. He married Cornelia Melyn April 30, 1647. She married 2nd on April 7, 1653 Jacobus Schellinger. Loper was a member of Governor's Council in 1647. In 1649 he applied for a permit to trade in the South River, which was refused. In 1651 a note signed by him and another was in dispute. He probably was dead then. In 1656 he is called "Jacob Loper, dec'd." His son made a voyage to a wreck on Bahama Islands in the ship *Delaware Merchant*. Jacob Loper, the elder, lived in a house in Broad Street on the South East corner of Broad and Stone Streets, which his father-in-law Melyn had given him. Some record of his son might be found in the records of Easthampton. He was in the fishing business (whales) at Easthampton, L. I.

Cornelia Melyn died Feb. 25, 1717. Her second husband, Jacobus Schellinger died 1713. He was one of the founders of Amagansett, L. I. and many of their descendents still live there.

Jacob Loper is probably the James Loper referred to in the suit of Frederick Phillipse on page 88, New York Historical Society Collections, 1892. A boat was fitted out to get lost treasure. Phillipse sued for unfilled contract; loses on major count; wins on minor for loss or sale of cable. Loss, 2285 guilders, \$571. Gain 24 pounds, \$96.00. Phillipse was a close trader and a skin flint, a fence for pirates.

The children of Jacob Loper and Cornelia Melyn were:

1. Jacobus, bapt. Oct. 25, 1648. May have married Elizabeth Howell, daughter of Arthur Howell.
2. JANNETJE, or Johanna, bapt. Oct. 30, 1650. Married 1st Joris Davidson Oct. 9, 1674. Married 2nd June 5, 1681 Henry Beekman, bapt. March 9, 1652. He died 1716. (See Beekman Family.)
3. Perhaps Nicholas and one other.

REFERENCES:

Documents Relating to Colonial History 1, page 358.

Valentine's Manuel 1862, 606.

“ “ 1863.

Documents Relating to Colonial History III, 117.

“ “ “ “ “ XIV, 708.

Genealogy of Beekman Family.

Records of New Amsterdam, Fernow.

Historical Magazine Jan. 1867, page 35, note.

Bergen Family history, page 25.

New Amsterdam & its people. Pages 113, 116, 122, 124,
159 and appendix 11.

Scandinavian Immigrants in N. Y. Page 324.

N. Y. Historical Society 1892, pages 125-6, 88.

(See Beekman Family.)

LUBBERTS FAMILY.

CORNELIA LUBBERTS of Harlem in Holland had known Jan De Peyster of Holland, while he was a student in Amsterdam, and followed him to this country with her brothers. They were married in the Dutch Church at New Amsterdam, Dec. 17, 1650/1. She was a near relative of the De La Noys and probably sister of Marritie Lubberts, wife of Abraham De La Noy, who kept the city Tavern in 1652. Cornelia Lubberts made her will Jan. 19, 1699 with two codicils, one dated Dec. 22, 1711, the other ——— 17, 1714. The will was probated Sept. 25, 1725. As she was about 18 years old when she married, she must have been 92 when she died.

For list of children, see Jan de Peyster.

REFERENCES:

Ancient Families of New York, page 98.
(See De Peyster Family.)

MELYN FAMILY.

CORNELIS MELYN, a name spelled also in contemporary records as Meleyn, was baptized at Antwerp, on September 17, 1600. His parents both died in 1606 and guardians were appointed for their young son on November 13th of that year. He stayed at school until January, 1613, when he was apprenticed to a tailor, a trade in which he probably continued up to September 15, 1618, when he obtained a certificate of good character and announced his intention of seeing foreign countries. He did not leave Holland for some years later, being in Antwerp in 1626, and marrying in 1627, at Amsterdam, Jannetje Adriaens, of Myert. A daughter, Cornelia, was baptized at Amsterdam in 1628 and a son, Cornelis, there in 1633. On May 12, 1638, he sailed from Texel as supercargo of *Het Wapen van Norwegen* and arrived at New Amsterdam on August 4, 1638. As he had another son, Isaac, baptized at Amsterdam on November 21, 1638, it is probable his wife and family remained in Holland.* He himself must have soon returned to Europe, as Kiliaen van Rensselaer, in a letter of May 12, 1639, referred to him as being "in France." On July 3, 1640, Melyn sailed on an undetermined voyage and was captured by the Dunkirk pirates on August 13, 1640. He was in Amsterdam again on May 6, 1641, and on August 20, 1641, arrived at New Amsterdam on *den Eyckenboom*. He came with an order from Holland granting him the whole of Staten Island, New York, except for one farm previously allotted. In 1642 he had full Patroon rights. He was one of the "Eight Men" in 1643 and joined with the others, in particular with Jochem Pietersen (Kuyter), in addressing on October 24th of that year a petition to the Dutch West India Company, complaining of the condition of affairs in the colony, Melyn stating for himself that Staten Island alone remained unattacked by the Indians.

Director Kieft, who had already had trouble with Jochem Pietersen as the head of the dissolved "Twelve Men," informed his successor, Stuyvesant, that he had been libelled by the "Eight

*NOTE: The members of his family probably came over in 1641. The family consisted of his wife and three children.

Men", indicating Melyn and Kuyter as the leaders. Stuyvesant arrived on May 11, 1647, and at once tried to suppress Melyn and Kuyter. On June 22, 1647, the two men sent their "Defence" to the Director, stating among other points to their credit that they had brought much live stock from Holland. Stuyvesant succeeded, however, in banishing them both "for insult, defamation, and falsehood", Melyn for seven years and Kuyter for three, together with the imposition of heavy fines and the confiscation of Melyn's property grants, he owning beside all of Staten Island a tract at the present junction of Stone, Pearl and Broad Streets, New York City. The exiles sailed on August 16, 1647, on the *Princess Amelia*, the ship which had brought Stuyvesant in May. On the same vessel was one of Melyn's sons, Kieft, the returning Director, Domine Bogardus, and other important citizens. Jan Claessen Bol, the Captain, navigated badly, and the ship was wrecked in the British Channel, near Swansea, Wales, on September 27, 1647. Kieft, Bogardus, Melyn's boy, and many others were lost, but Melyn and Kuyter were saved by floating wreckage. They spent three days hunting for the papers which were to prove their case in Holland, finding one box. The West India Company "greatly regretted that while so many fine men were lost, two rebellious bandits should survive to trouble the Company with their complaints". Melyn and Kuyter ignored the Company and took their case directly to the States General. William, Prince of Orange, wrote Stuyvesant on May 19, 1648, that they were permitted to return and must be unmolested. Early in 1649 the two are found back in New Amsterdam. Kuyter lived quietly on the Graft (Broad Street) until he was murdered by Indians in 1654. Melyn found things none too pleasant in New Netherland. Stuyvesant said he would have hanged him if he had thought he intended to appeal to Holland, and wrote the States General on August 10, 1649, that Melyn had returned through New England "parading" the writ of mandamus to the English, to the discredit of the Company. His Secretary, van Tienhoven, joined him in writing to the States General against Melyn. The friends of Kuyter and Melyn followed with a letter of defence. Melyn himself wrote in 1650 a petition stating that Stuyvesant had treated his papers with disrespect and he was not allowed to attend to business, although "burdened with six children." He

finally went to Holland again in 1650, carrying his own papers and a petition of the "Nine Men." Stuyvesant became alarmed and sent van Tienhoven after him. Melyn sailed back on August 10, 1650, on the *Fortuyn*, arriving on December 19, 1650, after a difficult, perilous voyage. Stuyvesant was still unrelenting, refusing to allow the public officers to serve him, accusing him of smuggling, declining permission to his son-in-law to engage in trading, and generally terrifying Melyn so that he did not dare leave Staten Island. Another protest went from Melyn to the States General in 1652. His estate at "the Manhatans" was ordered seized and confiscated in 1653. In 1656 he was captured by the Indians, and escaped, only to find his Staten Island estate devastated. He gave up New Netherland then and went with his son, Jacob, and perhaps the rest of his family, to New Haven, Connecticut, where the two men took the oath of allegiance to the English on April 7, 1657. Early in 1659 he was in Holland again and on June 13, 1659, surrendered his Patroonship of Staten Island. He thought he had sold his rights only and not his land, and his widow and children tried in vain to recover some of the property in 1674. Melyn sailed back on *de Liefde*, arriving in New Amsterdam on March 5, 1660. He was in New Amsterdam in October, 1660, and as late as May, 1661, but continued to make his residence in New Haven, where he is last heard of in 1662 and 1663, the date of his death being unknown. His wife died May 27, 1684.

REFERENCES:

- St. Nicholas Society Collections Vol II, pp. 105-108.
- Mrs. Lamb's History, Vol. I.
- Many references in Van Rensselaer papers edited by State 1908.
- New Amsterdam and Its People. Appendix II.

The children of Cornelis Melyn and Jannetje Adriaens were probably:

1. CORNELIA, born 1629; married June 30, 1647, Capt. Luyt. Jacob Loper of Stockholm; married 2nd Jacobus Schellinger April 7, 1653. She died Feb. 25, 1717. He died June 17, 1693. (See Loper Family.)

2. Cornelis, bapt. 1633. Probably lost his life in the wreck of the *Princess* 1647.
3. Isaac, bapt. Nov. 21, 1638. Died young.
4. Jacob, married Hanna Roberts or Hobbart, about 1673.
5. Susanna, bapt. June 14, 1643; married Johan Wynadszen about 1670.
6. Magdalcen, bapt. March 3, 1645. No further trace.
7. Isaac, bapt. July 22, 1646; died before 1722; married 1st Dorothea Samson; married 2nd Temperance Leveridge, daughter of William Leveridge of Albany Oct. 5, 1679.
8. Maria, married June 18, 1655, Claes Aldeckszen Paradyts; married 2nd Mathew (Sierel) Heesvelt.

REFERENCES:

New Amsterdam and its People, page 350.
 (See Loper Family.)

MORRIS FAMILY

I. CAPT. RICHARD MORRIS, the son of William Morris of Tintern, Monmouth, Wales, and Lucy Walters ? of Piercefield, Monmouth, was born about 1616. He made a short trip to Virginia in 1635 in the ship *Speedwell* and returned to England before 1640. He served with distinction in Cromwell's army, as a captain in his brother's regiment during the siege of St. Mary's, May 23, 1657. On the restoration of Charles II in 1660, he fled to Barbadoes. In 1670 while at Bridgetown in the Barbadoes he married Sarah Poole, daughter of Sir William Poole (ship captain and later governor of the island of Nevis), and Sarah Vignor of Virginia (Kent County). After a short stay there he removed to New York. On August 10, 1670 he bought Bronck's land from Samuel Edsall.

In 1670 Richard Morris obtained from Governor Andros a patent of the land originally purchased from the Indians by John Bronck in 1639. Both Richard Morris and his wife died in 1672, leaving a son Lewis, who was born in Morrisania Oct. 15, 1671.

II. LEWIS MORRIS, born Oct. 15, 1671, in the Barbadoes, son of Richard Morris and Sarah Poole. After his father's death he was placed under the care of his uncle Lewis, after whom he was named. Eventually Lewis Morris became the heir of his uncle, though he was a wild youth and caused his uncle much worry until he married Isabella Graham Nov. 8, 1691. She was the eldest daughter of James Graham and Dorothy Howard, born in London 1676 and died April 6, 1752.

In 1692 Lewis Morris became a member of Gov. Hamilton's Council and a Justice of the Court of Common Right of New Jersey. In 1700 he was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1710 he was again Councillor, serving till 1738. He was on the Boundary Commission for New York and Connecticut in 1723; Acting Governor 1731-1732; Governor of New Jersey 1738 until his death May 21, 1746.

Children of Lewis Morris and Isabella Graham were:

1. Euphemia, born 1692, married Capt. Mathew Norris, R. N.
He was born 1660; died July 19, 1747.

2. Mary, born 1695, married Capt. Vincent Pearse, R. N.
 3. Col. LEWIS, born 1698, Sept. 23, married March 17, 1723 Tryntje Staats, born April 4, 1697, died March 11, 1731, married 2nd Sarah Gouverneur, born Oct. 14, 1714, died Jan., 1786. He died July 3, 1762.
 4. Robert Hunter, born 1700, married Mary ?. He died 1764.
 5. Anne, born April 3, 1706, married June 10, 1739, Edward Antrill, born June 16, 1701, died 1765.
 6. Arabella, born 1708, married 1735 James Graham, born 1704, died 1767.
 7. Isabella, born 1710, married Richard Ashfield.
 8. Elizabeth, born 1712, married Col. Anthony White 1743. He was born 1718, died 1775.
 9. Margaret, born 1714, married Isaac Willets.
 10. Sarah, married Michael Kearney.
 11. John, died young.
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III. LEWIS MORRIS, son of Lewis Morris and Isabella Graham, born Sept. 23, 1698, died at Morrisania Manor House July 3, 1762. He married 1st March 17, 1723 Tryntje Staats, born N. Y. April 4, 1697, died March 11, 1731; married 2nd Nov. 3, 1746 Sarah Gouverneur. When he was 24 years old he became a member of Gov. Burnett's Council. Under Gov. Montgomery, Burnett's successor, he questioned the legality of certain proceedings of the Governor and in 1730 was suspended. For 18 years, from 1732 to 1750 he represented the Borough of Westchester. He took an active part in the Zenger trial. In 1737 he was a speaker of the Assembly. He was also Judge of the High Court of Oyer and Terminer and of the High Court of Admiralty.

Children of Lewis Morris and his first wife, Tryntje Staats were:

1. Mary, born Nov. 1, 1724, died 1808, married Thomas Lawrence, Jr., May 9, 1743 of Philadelphia. He was born April 16, 1720, died Jan. 22, 1775.
2. Gen. LEWIS, born April 8, 1726, died Jan. 22, 1798, married Dec. 24, 1749 Mary Walters born May 14, 1727, died March 11, 1794.

3. Staats Long, born Aug. 27, 1728, died Jan. 28, 1800, married 1st Catherine, Dutchess of Gordon, 1757; married 2nd Jane Urquhart.
4. Richard, born Aug. 15, 1730, died April 11, 1810, married Sarah Ludlow June 13, 1753. She died 1829.

Children of Lewis Morris and his second wife, Sarah Gouverneur were:

5. Isabella, born Feb. 3, 1748, died Oct. 31, 1830; married Rev. Isaac Wilkens.
6. Sarah, born Nov. 23, 1749, died Nov. 6, 1781, married Sept. 15, 1772, Vincent Pearse Ashfield.
7. Gouverneur, born Jan 30, 1752, died Nov. 5, 1816, married Anne Carey Randolph 1809. She was born 1780, died May 28, 1837.
8. Euphemia, born Sept. 10, 1754, married 1775 Sam Gore Ogden.
9. Catherine, born Jan. 30, 1757, died Dec. 1, 1776.

REFERENCES:

Genealogy Southern New York.

Manuscript Record of Morris Family by Wharton Dickinson.

Schuyler's Colonial New York, p. 436.

Family Records and Events Rutherford, pp. 211, 212.

St. Nicholas Society Genealogical Record 1905, p. 238.

IV. Gen. LEWIS MORRIS (3rd) born April 8, 1726, died Jan. 2, 1798. Yale College, 1746. Member Colonial Assembly, N. Y. 1769-1775. Member Provincial Convention in April 1775 and of the Provincial Congress 1775-76; elected a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775 and in the Fall of that year was sent as a Commissioner to Pittsburg to induce the Indians to side with the Colonies. Upon his return in 1776 he resumed his seat in Congress and signed the immortal Declaration in July. In 1777 he resigned his seat in Congress in favor of his half-brother Gouverneur. He was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Westchester County 1777-78; member State Senate

1777-81; Regent University of New York 1784; Member Council of Appointment 1786-87; Member Convention to ratify Federal Constitution 1788. Presidential Elector 1796. Maj. General State Militia. General Morris married Dec. 24, 1749 Mary, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Beekman) Walton. Mrs. Morris was born on May 14, 1727 and died Tuesday, March 11, 1794.

General Lewis Morris and his wife, Mary Walton, had the following children:

1. Catharine, born 1750, died November 22, 1834; married June, 1778, Thomas Lawrence.
2. Mary, born 1752; died July 1776; married Thomas Lawrence, June 26, 1775.
3. Colonel Lewis, born 1754; died November 22, 1824; married Anne B. Elliott January 23, 1783. She was born 1762 and died April 27, 1848.
4. GENERAL JACOB, born Dec. 28, 1755; married Mary Coxe; married 2nd Sophia Pringle.
5. Colonel William Walton, born 1757; died April 5, 1832; married Sarah Carpenter 1802.
6. Sarah, born 1759.
7. Helena, born 1761; died ———; married Colonel John Rutherford October 30, 1782. She died October 6, 1840.
8. James, born 1764; died September 7, 1827; married Helen Van Courtlandt, born 1787.
9. Colonel Staats, born 1765; died ———; married Sarah Roberts (Nelson), married 2nd Catlina Van Buren.
10. Captain Richard Valentine, born March 8, 1768; died May 18, 1815; married June 24, 1797 Anne Walton, born January 24, 1773; died April 18, 1858.

V. GEN. JACOB MORRIS was born Dec. 28, 1755. Served as Aide de Camp to General Charles Lee and Gen. Nathaniel Green. After the Revolutionary War he removed to Otsego County, New York, where he had purchased a large estate called Butternuts. He represented Otsego County in the Assemblies of 1792-95-96 and the Senate of 1798-1800. He was County Clerk of Otsego Co. 1791-1801. He was a member of the St. Andrews Society 1786 and of the N. Y. State Society of the Cincinnati and was Major General Northern Division N. Y. State Militia. General

Morris married 1st at the "Greenwoods," the seat of Reese Meredith (great-great-grandfather of the writer of this record) on the Olney Road two miles north of Philadelphia July 16, 1777, Mary, daughter of Isaac Coxe and sister of Col. Jonathan Coxe.

Children of Gen. Jacob Morris and his wife, Mary Coxe:

1. Lewis Lee, born July 27, 1778, died Aug. 24, 1853; married 1st Aug. 12, 1805 Elizabeth Ann Gilbert born 1785, died Feb. 23, 1811; married 2nd Sept. 11, 1815 Hannah Winter born 16 March 1788, died February 3, 1866.
2. John Cox, born Aug. 27, 1781; died July 2, 1849 unmarried.
3. Richard, born Sept. 18, 1782; died Feb. 2, 1865; married Nov. 15, 1817 Frances Mary Upton born Oct. 18, 1793, died May 2, 1872.
4. Mary Ann, born Aug. 27, 1784; died Oct. 17, 1872; married Isaac Cooper 1805.
5. George, born Dec. 17, 1786; died Dec. 19, 1787.
6. SARAH SABINA, born Aug. 21, 1788, died Oct. 24, 1878; married 1st Peter Philip James Kean born 1788, died 1828; married 2nd Looe Baker. (See Kean Family.)
7. Censa, born May 6, 1791, died July 2, 1791.
8. Jacob Walton, born Nov. 18, 1792; died Aug. 10, 1885; married Sept. 11, 1823 Serena L. Burgess born Dec. 1, 1798, died Oct. 31, 1884.
9. Catherine Cox, born Feb. 18, 1795; died June 28, 1818; married Jan. 4, 1815 or 16 Col. John Holmes Prentiss born April 17, 1783, died June 26, 1861.
10. William Armstrong, born Oct. 23, 1796; died Jan. 11, 1820 unmarried.
11. James Elliott, born Aug. 2, 1800; died April 19, 1802.
12. Chas. Valentine, U. S. N., born May 4, 1802; died April 11, 1887; married Jan. 20, 1831 Eliza Moseley born June 10, 1807, died June 13, 1878.

Now comes a strange entry in the family bible—"Born, Mary Cox Jan. 3, 1827; died Jan. 3, 1827." Was this a child or was it the date of his wife's death, entered in the wrong place or both?

Gen. Jacob Morris married 2nd, March 1, 1830 Sophia Pringle and had at least one child:

1. William Augustus Pringle, born May 10, 1832. Moved west and was living in Illinois or Wisconsin as late as 1912, perhaps 10 years later. He married January 7, 1856 Harriet Granniss, born Feb. 28, 1838.

REFERENCE:

Descendants of Lewis Morris of Morrisania Chart II.
(See Kean Family.)

PIETERS FAMILY.

SARA PIETERS, wife of Jan Jansen Schepmoes. She married, second, William Couck or Cock from Scharetz Stryt (Street) England, Oct. 7, 1656.

A Sara Pieters, as the widow of Jacob Cloff married Jacob Janszen in 1665, Aug. 16. If this was the same Sara, she was married four times. I doubt if this was the same woman.

REFERENCES:

Collections of N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Society, Vol. 1, page 21, Marriages.

(See Schepmoes Family.)

POOLE FAMILY.

I. WILLIAM POOLE, of Shute, Devon, England, Esq., made a will without a date, which was proven Oct. 14, 1587, in which he made bequests to the Vicars of Colyton and Seaton and gave his wife for life his manor of Blackborne and moiety in the manor of Beare and the occupation of his house and park in Shute for "three score years if she live that long," and then to his son William for four score years if he live that long, after that to his son William and then to "heirs of my body for one thousand one hundred years."

He married Katharine Popham, sister or daughter of Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench and sister also of Capt. George Popham, the leader of the short-lived colony that settled in August, 1607, near the mouth of the Kennebec River. William Poole was buried in Shute, Aug. 24, 1587; and his wife was on Nov. 9, 1588, at Colyton.

II. SIR WILLIAM (POOLE) POLE, bapt. Aug. 17, 1561, of Colcombe, Devon, Knight, son of William and Katharine (Popham) Poole, made his will Dec. 30, 1635, which was proven Feb. 25, 1636, wherein he states that he was "74 years of age, the 30th of last August." He requests burial near his father on "the south side of my Aisle." To his wife "Lady Jane", jewels and other property and certain monies. He died in February, 1636, and his burial is entered on the Colyton Register as March 10, 1635/6, but in the appendix to his publication "Collection towards a Description of Devonshire," printed in London, 1791, it states that he died on February 9, at his house in Colecombe. There is an original picture of him at Shute House. Knighted by James I at White Hall Feb. 15, 1606; M. P., 1586; High Sheriff of Devon, 1620-3.

He married first, Mary, daughter and co-heir of Sir William Periam, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, July 20, 1583. She died May 3, 1606. She was the mother of all his children. He married second, Jane, daughter of William Symes, Esq., and widow of Roger How, merchant of London. Issue:

Sir John, William Periam, William, Arthur, Franklin, triplets, Mary Katharina, Elizabeth, Anne, Eleanor.

He subscribed £37-10s to the capital stock of the Virginia Company and was one of the incorporators of the third Virginia Charter.

The Pool(é) coat-of-arms may be seen in the Heraldic Journal, Vol. 1, p. 9.

III. WILLIAM POOLE, son of William and Mary (Periam) Poole, was one of triplets. Baptized in Shute, England, Dec. 4, 1593; was matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford, March 24, 1609/10; B. A., Nov. 3, 1612; student of the Inner Temple, 1616, as of Colyton. He made a short trip to Virginia in the interest of his father, 1620, where he married, wife unknown.

Later he and his sister Elizabeth came to New England as early as 1637 and settled in Dorchester, Mass., but for a short time only, then made their home in Taunton, where he was Deputy in 1639, 1641-1643, and member of the Council of War, 1658. Before 1660 he had returned to Dorchester, where he was "Clerk of the Writs" and schoolmaster and in the vital records his death is recorded as follows: "Mr. William Poole, that Sage, Reverend Pious Man of God departed this life February the 24th, 1674." On his tomb was engraved an epitaph of his own composition.

William Poole probably married 3 times, first wife unknown. They were married either in Virginia or England about 1620-5. By this marriage he had one child:

1. WILLIAM, born in Va. about 1625, died before 1700; married Sarah Vignor, daughter of Wm. Vignor of Va. She married 2nd Will Leach of Lancaster, Va.

William Poole, Sr. married second Mary Richmond, daughter of John Richmond, June 1638 at Taunton. Their children probably were:

2. John Poole, born in Taunton, Mass., in 1639, and married in Dorchester, Mass., March 28, 1672, to Elizabeth Brenton, born Newport, R. I., in 1650, died Oct. 17, 1694. He and

his wife are buried in the old cemetery in Salem, Mass.
Issue: John, Elizabeth, Courtney, William, Jane and probably others.

3. Nathaniel born in Taunton, Mass.
4. Timothy " " " "
5. Mary " " " "
6. Bethsheba " " " "

William Poole, Sr. probably married a third time Jane, maiden name not found, who died at River House, Boston, Sept. 9, 1690. She was related to Katherine Northcote, Hoxton, Middlesex, Eng., widow, who made her will March 11, 1683, in which she mentions her dear "kinswoman Mrs. Jane Poole, in Boston, in New England," if she be living and if not, five pounds shall be paid to her son, Theophilus Poole. William and Jane Poole had:

7. Theophilus.

REFERENCES:

- New England Register, Vol. 6, p. 88; Vol. 7, p. 19;
Vol. 17, p. 236; Vol. 48, pp. 489-491, 495; Vol. 52,
p. 185;
Giles Genealogy, pp. 323-325;
Boston Births, pp. 129, 133, 142, 149;
Dorchester, Mass., Vitals, pp. 7, 22, 28;
History of Taunton, Mass., pp. 68, 71, 72.
Manuscript History of Morris Family owned by Stuy-
vesant Fish.
Vivian's Devonshire, pp. 602-3.
Ormond's Cheshire, New Edition, Vol. II, page 423.
Savage, Vol. III, page 455.
Stephen's Dictionary National Biography, Vol. 46 page 58.

IV. WILLIAM POOLE, JR., son of William Poole, Sr., and his first wife, name unknown, was probably born either in England or Virginia in about 1620 or 1625. He married Sarah, daughter of William Vignor the Elder of York County, Va. (Virginia Magazine, Vol. 5, page 253.)

William Poole, Jr. was at first the Captain of a merchant vessel, trading between Virginia, London and the West India Islands. After the Restoration 1660 he was appointed a Captain in the Royal Navy. (Colonial Service). On the 21st of July, 1667 he was appointed Governor of the Island of Nevis taken from the French in 1666 and Commander of the Fleet left for its protection, consisting of the Frigates, *Crown*, *Newcastle* & *Coronation*, the East Indian Merchantman *Dover*, and a fire ship. (Calender of State Papers, Colonial Vol. 5, No. 1540, page 487.) He distinguished himself at the Seige of Tobago, as Commander of the Frigate *St. David* 18 Dec. 1672. (Calender of State Papers, Colonial Vol. 7, No. 997, page 452) and he with Sir Tobias Bridges, Commander of the Land Forces, were the Commissioners on the part of the English for the surrender of Tobago by the French Commander Capt. William Hamon, Dec. 21, 1672. (Calender of State Papers, Colonial Vol. 7, No. 995, page 451). January 9, 1673 he was left in sole command. (Calendar of State Papers, Colonial, Vol. 7, No. 1021, page 461.) On p. 453 No. 1000-1 are the instructions from Lord Willoughby, Gov. of the Carribee Islands to Capt. Wm. Poole, Commander of the Sea Forces and Sir Tobias Bridges, Commander of the Land Forces in the Expedition to Tobago. April 15, 1673 Capt. Poole received 20,000 lbs. of sugar to supply H. M. S. *St. Davids* with necessary supplies. (ditto Vol. 7, No. 1072, page 482). May 6 & 8, 1673 he received the following supplies for the *St. David* about to sail for England:

13,000 lbs. of bread
 5,000 lbs. of beef.
 1,379 lbs. of pork.
 30 bushels of peas.
 1,000 gallons of rum.
 2,500 lbs. of fish.

(ditto vol. 7, No. 1084, page 487). May 27, 1673 he received a personal gift from the Council of Barbadoes of 4 cwt. of sugar. (ditto vol. 7, No. 1097, page 492.) May 28, 1673 the Gov. announced to the President and Council of Barbadoes that Capt. Poole was about to depart for England to convey a fleet of merchant vessels. (ditto Vol. 7, No. 1098, page 493). On Aug. 14, 1673 he departed carrying with him a letter to the Com-

missioners of Trades and Plantations from the President and Council of Barbadoes. (ditto vol. 7, No. 1131, page 516.) He arrived in England in November 1674 and was knighted at Whitehall by Charles II. in Dec. 1673: Sir William sailed from London for home in Sept. 1674, arriving Dec. 1 or Dec. 2, 1674. Presented the Governor and Council with 30 pipes of wine. (ditto Vol 7, No. 1395-96, pages 16-28.) From 1675 to 1678 Sir William was in Command of H. M. S. Leopard on the New Foundland Station. In 1677 he wrote a letter to the Lords of Trade and Transportation on the subject of the Condition of New Foundland, especially as regarded its fisheries. (Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Vol. 10, Nos. 405 & 406, pages 153 & 155, No. 979 and No. 1313.) It is dated "On H. M. S. Leopard Sept. 10, 1677". Sir William was probably retired in 1680 as we find nothing further in regard to his public career. He probably returned to the Barbadoes and died there before 1700, leaving:

1. William, Jr., heir to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Leach Estate in Lancaster Co., Va.
2. SARAH married Capt. Richard Morris.

REFERENCE:

Wharton Dickinson's Mss. Record of Morris Family,
pp. 24-26.

(See Morris Family.)

REYNDERS FAMILY.

BARENT REYNDERTSE (Rynders), was a smith. He lived in Albany, where he purchased a lot in 1657. He died there in 1682. In 1682 a lot on Yonker (State) Street is conveyed to his son-in-law, Joachim Staats.

I think he had the following children; perhaps more by his wife, Johanna Cuyler. Just who she was is not known:

1. Barent, who married Hester Leisler. Marriage license dated March 10, 1696. He died before Jan. 25, 1726. She died before April 24, 1763.
2. Antje, married Joachim Staats. She died in 1707.
3. JOHANNA, married Dr. Samuel Staats. She died before 1709.
(See Staats Family.)

REFERENCES:

- Genealogy of First Settlers of Albany, pages 91 and 105.
 Munsell's "Albany", Vol. 4, page 168.
 N. Y. Genealogical & Biographical Record, Vol. 11, p. 140.
 Schuylers Colonial New York, 11, 342, 396, 8, 433-4.
 Smith's History of Rhinebeck, 202.
 N. Y. Historical Society Wills, Vol. 1, pages 262-389.
 Memorials of Gov. Jacob Leisler, 8, 10, 14, 15, 17.
 Bergen's "Kings County".
 Stokes' Iconography of New York, Vol. I, page 248.
 (See Staats Family.)

SANTVOORT OR SANFORD FAMILY.

Jacob Abrahamsen Santvoort came over on the ship *St. Jean Baptist*, in May 1661 from Germany or Holland. He came from Veanen, a town in Holland. He married first in New York on Jan. 24, 1666 Styie or Zybe Ariaens (Adriaens). He married second on Dec. 26, 1677 Magdaleentje Van Vleck or Van Vleet of Bremen. In 1674 his property on High Street was valued at \$5,000. He was a shoemaker by trade. He was appointed City tanner Aug. 25, 1676. He died after 1685. His widow was living Aug. 13, 1699.

Children by his first marriage:

1. Abraham, bapt. 1667, Jan. 11.
2. Adriaen, bapt. May 30, 1668.
3. Isaac, bapt. Nov. 5, 1671.
4. Isaac, bapt. Dec. 29, 1672.
5. Aeltje, bapt. Oct. 7, 1674.

Jacob Abrahamsen Santvoort and Magdaleentje Van Vleck, his second wife, had one child:

1. Maryken, bapt. Nov. 27, 1678; (Grace Van Vleck was witness). She was married on Sept. 7, 1698 to William Wallen (Walton). The marriage license was granted Aug. 30, 1698. See N. Y. Hist. Soc. 1892, page 294. William Walton was probably the son of Thomas Walton and ——— Lawrence. He was ship captain and builder of ships. He died May 23, 1745. His wife Maryken Santvoort died Sept. 3, 1768. (See Walton Family.)

REFERENCES:

Scandinavian Immigrants of New York, page 428.

Ancient Families of New York Purple, page 22.

Early Settlers of Kings County, page 248.

Winfield's Hudson County, page 68-74 has foot-notes on Tielman Van Pleck, probably a brother of Magdaleentje or her father. Both came from Bremen. See, also, page 81.

Stokes' Iconography, Vol. II, page 307. Vol. VI, page 559.

(See Walton Family.)

HENRY SATELY (SAITLY) (SAWTELL).

Henry Sately (Sawtell), sued in New Amsterdam, Adam Mott for debt June 6, 1644. John Underhill, Mr. Smith and one Baxter to arbitrate. (Dutch Mss., pages 88-9.)

Henry Saitly's land mentioned March 30, 1647, Patent of Wm. Kieft to Hans Hanson. (Doc. Relating to History of N. Y., Vol. 14, page 68.)

Henry Sawtell one of the original incorporators of Flushing. (Ditto, page 362.) In 1657 signed Remonstrance of Inhabitants of Flushing against the law against Quakers. (Ditto, page 403 and following.)

Henry Sawtell and wife Sarah (widow of Elias Bayly), sold to Thomas Morrell lands formerly belonging to Elias Bayly who died Feb. 1, 1662, deed dated April 13, 1668. (Newtown Records Vol. 1.)

Sarah Sawtell, daughter of Henry Sawtell (possibly by an earlier marriage than that to Sarah (?) widow Bayly) married Jonathan Wright.

Henry Sawtell named in Nicoll Patent of 1666 and also Dongan Patent in 1686. (Riker's Newtown, page 110.)

April 23, 1669, a highway laid out this side of Hempstead Swamp and position given to Henry Sawtell. (Riker's Newtown, page 79.)

July 6, 1669 Henry Sawtell first pound keeper. (Riker's Newtown, page 78.)

Thomas Morrell and Gershom Moore witnessed deed of Elias Doughty to Henry Sawtell of Newtown in 1672. (From Mss. by Francis V. Morrell and owned by Long Island Historical Soc. Collections, Vol. 2, page 30.)

June 5, 1677 Henry Sawtell and wife, Sarah Sawtell, the late widow of Elias Bayly of Newtown conveys to Thomas Morrell, etc. (Ditto page 31.)

April 1, 1678 two acres to Thomas Morrell over the hills, on the south side next to Henry Sattle's land over the great hill. (Ditto page 33.)

The following are marked Liber 1, page 131 and may refer to conveyances in Jamaica or the early records of Newtown:

Dec. 20, 1692 Henry Sawtell to grandson George Wood, his home, etc. for his "maintenance, meate, drink, aparel, washing, lodging and attendance during my natural life." Wit. Samuel Fish and Edward Stevenson. (Town Records of Newtown, Vol. 1.)

Henry Sawtell, or Saitly, by his wife Sarah Sawtell had at least one child:

SARAH SAWTELL, who m. Jonathan Wright.
(See Wright Family.)

SLAGBOOM FAMILY.

CATALINE SLAGBOOM, daughter of Juriaen Slagboom, married Hendrick De Boog of Albany. They had several children. (See De Boog Family.) Cataline's sister, Athonia, married Jonas Bronck, after whom the Bronx is named. De Boog used many names—De Boog, De Boots, De Bough, but not De Hoogh, as stated in *Scandinavian Immigrants in New York, 1630-1674*. The name of De Boog's wife is usually given as Slagboom, it might have been Juriaens, and the family might have been Danish.

REFERENCES:

Scandinavian Immigrants in New York, 1630-1674, page 225.

Genealogy of Southern New York, page 629.

(See De Boog Family.)

SEUBERING FAMILY.

LAMBERTJE SEUBERING, the wife of Jan Stryker, came to this country with her husband, Jan Stryker in 1651 or 1652.

The date of her death is not known, nor is the date of her birth. However, she was the mother of all of Jan Stryker's children, the latter marrying twice after her death. Therefore she must have died before April 30, 1679, when her husband married Swantje Jans.

(For references and children, see Stryker Family.)

SCHEPMOES FAMILY.

JAN JANSEN SCHEPMOES was born in 1605 and died at New Amsterdam in Jan. 1656. He was a seafaring man and came over from Delft in Holland in the *Dolphen* in 1638. At the time of his marriage he lived in the Brouwerstraat, Amsterdam. Their intention of marrying was published. He was married on Dec. 27, 1631 to Saara Pieters of Hoorn, Holland. She was born in 1609 and lived in the Moriaanstege, Amsterdam. At the wedding, her sister Lysbet Pieters assisted the bride. He received a grant of land near the fort at New Amsterdam in Pearl St., from the Dutch West India Co. on May 18, 1643. He died in Jan. 1656, and his wife married second William Couck, or Cock Oct. 7, 1656, of England.

Jan Jansen Schepmoes and his wife, Saara Pieters had the following children:

1. ANNETJE SCHEPMOES, bapt. Feb. 16, 1642; died some time before the probating of her Will March 18, 1702/3. The Will is dated July 3, 1702. She married Hendrick Cuyler about 1660; he was born 1637; died 1690. (See Cuyler Family.)
2. Abraham, bapt. Dec. 25, 1643, probably died young.
3. Aeltje, bapt. Sept. 3, 1645, married Jan Evertszen Keteltas about July 7, 1669; married 2nd Johannes Van Geisen, June 24, 1687.
4. Joaptie, bapt. Jan. 6, 1647; married Gerritt Hortenburg.
5. Dirck, bapt. Sept. 2, 1648.
6. Ursel, bapt. Jan. 1, 1650.
7. Tryntie, bapt. June 23, 1652; married Dirck Jansen (?)
8. Sara, bapt. April 12, 1654; married Johannes De Wandeloer.

REFERENCES:

Collections New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Vol. II, Baptisms.

Genealogical Society, New York, page 1180.

N. Y. Historical Society, 1892, page 161.

Earliest Cuylers in America.

N. Y. Historical Magazine, 1867, page 39.

Stokes' Iconography of Manhattan Island, Vol. I, pages 126-7; Vol. II, pages 282, 375, 389, 368, 273; Vol. VI, pages 560, 112, 113.

(See Cuyler Family.)

SPRATT FAMILY.

JOHN SPRATT, of Wigton in Galloway, was a Scotch Covenanter who fled to Holland and then came to America. The date of his birth is not known. He married on Aug. 26, 1687/8, Maria De Peyster, the widow of Paulus Schrick, a man of large fortune. Maria De Peyster was born in 1659/60, Sept. 7, and died May 5, 1700; her father was Johannes De Peyster; her mother Cornelia Lubberts.

John Spratt was a merchant in New York and Alderman of the Dock Ward, 1688-9, 90; Speaker of the Assembly convened under Leisler, 1690, and a member of the Assembly, 1693/5. He died in 1696. He was also a Justice June 12, 1690, and a Vestryman, June 9, 1694.

John Spratt and his wife, Maria De Peyster, had the following children:

1. Cornelia, born July 16, 1688/9; died unmarried.
2. John, born Feb. 1, 1689/90; died unmarried.
3. MARIA, born April 17, 1693/4; married Samuel Provost, and second James Alexander. (See Alexander Family.)
4. Catharina Spratt, bapt. Oct. 25. 1696.

REFERENCES:

Family Records and Events Rutherford, page 32.
 N. Y. Historical Society, 1892, pages 270-71, 277-78.
 Stokes' Iconography, Vol. VI, page 579.
 (See Alexander Family.)

STAATS FAMILY.

ORIGIN OF NAME AND FAMILY.

In the time of the Holland War when the Dutch were on the point of giving up, the Grand Council of Holland, being assembled to consider what method to take or course to follow, one Joachin Ghyse, who was then a Rear Admiral, gave as his opinion that he was for their becoming states.

There was at that time a report of the Spaniards expecting a flotilla from the new world, as the Americas were then called.

Holland was able to fit out five ships which they ordered to a certain latitude, there to wait the coming of the above flotilla. Rear Admiral Joachin Ghyse was second in command of the Dutch ships. After they had been there a short time the fleet was descried, and the Admiral, who was in command, called a council of war on board his ship and declared that the fleet which they saw was too numerous and too large for them to encounter, and as the small fleet under his command was the "forlorn hope" of Holland, he would not risk an engagement and ordered his fleet to withdraw. But Joachin Ghyse insisted that their orders were to take the flotilla and that he would attempt it, provided any one would assist him. One Captain joined in disobeying the Admiral, who with the other three ships went home, and complained of Ghyse's disobedience of orders. Ghyse and his companion with their men went in search of the fleet, and out of seven of the ships took four loaded with bullion which he took to Holland.

On his arrival he was fetched on shore under arrest and brought to trial for disobeying his admiral; but at his trial he produced his order from the Grand Council, that they were to locate and capture the flotilla. On sight of which he alleged that the Admiral being a coward was no rule for him. As he had set out with the forlorn hope, he thought as Esther "If I perish, I perish." And he and his companion had taken four out of the seven vessels. He also stated that he believed that if the Admiral had remained with them, the remaining three would also have been captured. The Grand Council was so convinced of

his courage and conduct, that they made him admiral instead of the other admiral, who was doomed to wear a wooden sword. Ghyse also had conferred upon him the name "Staats" meaning "States" and was granted the coat-of-arms, motto and crest, now used by the Staats family.

The meaning of the crest is as follows: the cock denotes courage; and the helmet open, signifies his consequence in relieving the state of Holland from ruin.

The meaning of the coat-of-arms is as follows: The crane on a field argent (silver) represents the Dutch legend according to which this bird is said to watch over the seas and takes a stone in his claws so that in case he should be overcome by sleep, the stone dropping in the water would awaken him; the Books of Evangelist in his beak denotes that Ghyse was earnest in his efforts to preserve the faith, and the three cannon balls are emblems of his station in life at time arms were granted.

This arms engraved on a gold gorget with a gold chain was worn by Admiral Joachin Ghyse. There are still pieces of the chain in the Staats family today.

The motto is AUDENTIA ET VIGILANTE (Alert and Vigilant.)

REFERENCE:

"Account of the Staats Coat-of-Arms"—Newgarden.

I. MAJOR ABRAM STAATS, born 1618, was a native of Leyden, Holland, where he was educated as a Surgeon at the famous university. He became a surgeon in the army of the Stadtholder with the rank of Major. He entered into a contract with the Patroon Kiliaen Van Rensselaer on February 1, 1642, to sail to the colony with his wife and one servant and to practice as surgeon for the period of six years from the date of his arrival to the exclusion of all others. He sailed on the galiot *den Houttuyn* from Texel in June, 1642, arriving at New Amsterdam on August 4, 1642. He had his servant with him, but apparently his wife came later. In the contract his age is given as twenty-four and his wife's as nineteen. She was Trijntje Jochims (Catrina Jochemse), daughter of Jochem Wesselse and Gertrude Hieronius. He went directly to Rensselerwyck and his salary

of thirty florins a year as surgeon seems to have been paid up to March 20, 1648. Meanwhile he had established himself in business and become a very active and successful trader. In one year alone he sent 4,200 beaver pelts to New Amsterdam. He had a considerable bouwery or farm, and in 1658 he owned a yacht. In 1684 he owned the sloop *Claverack*, plying between Albany and New York. From February 5, 1643, to April 10, 1644, he was paid a salary as a member of the Council, of which he was President from 1644 to 1648. In 1669 he was Captain of the local militia and later became Major of Foot. In 1649 he bought property in the village "near the first creek."

On July 11, 1664 his house at Claverack was burned by the Mohegan Indians. Some of his servants and possibly his children were killed, but not his wife, as she is mentioned in his Will dated 1683. Later the house was rebuilt and is said to be still standing. The Major, overcome by grief, went back to Holland with his two sons, Jochem and Samuel. He returned with his family in 1677 or 8. Major Abraham Staats died in Albany in about 1694. His will is dated 1683 and was recorded 1694.

Abram Staats and Catrina (Trinje) Jochemse (Joachims) Wesselse had the following children:

1. Sarah.
2. Isaac.
3. Catherine, married Bruyn or Bryne. She died before April 21, 1683.
4. Jacob, married Ryckie (?). She died Sept. 1709 ?
5. Jochim, born 1654; died intestate before April 18, 1712. Married Altje, eldest daughter of Barent and Johanna (Cuyler) Reinders, Jan. 7, 1685; she died in 1707 and he married second, Francina Leisler, bapt. Albany Dec. 16, 1676.
6. Dr. SAMUEL, born May, 1657, died Sept. 27, 1715; married first Johanna Reinders; married second Catharina Bedlow, widow of Thomas Howarding, on May 7, 1709, by whom he had no children.
7. Elizabeth, married Capt. Johannes Wendell; married 2nd Johannes Schuyler. She died June 1737.
8. Abraham, born 1665; married Elsje Wendell July 3, 1696. His will is dated Sept. 24, 1731; proved Jan. 30, 1739/40.

II. Dr. SAMUEL STAATS, son of Abram Staats and Catrina Jochemse Wesselse, born May 1657, died Sept. 27, 1715, married first Johanna Reinders, married second Catharina Bedlow, widow of Thomas Howarding, May 7, 1709.

Dr. Samuel Staats was educated as a surgeon at the University of Leyden. Returned to New York in 1678 and married Johanna, youngest daughter of Barent Reinders and Johanna Cuyler. Dr. Staats was a member of the Provincial Assembly and in 1689 became a member of Leisler's Council of Safety. Member of Governor's Council 1698-1702 and 1710-1715.

Children of Dr. Samuel Staats and Johanna Reinders were:

1. Sarah, born Sept. 9, 1679; married June 24, 1704, Isaac Gouverneur.
2. Alida Gertrude, born 1687; married 1st May 25, 1711, Peter Nagel; married second June 13, 1716, Andrew Coeymans.
3. Catalina, bapt. June 16, 1689; married Aug. 28, 1713, Stephen Van Courtlandt.
4. Ann Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 21, 1690; married Aug. 28, 1713 (same date as Catalina) Philip Schuyler.
5. Johanna, bapt. Jan. 31, 1694; married 1st Jan. 26, 1717, Anthony White; married second, 1720, Admiral Norton Kelsall, R. N.
6. TRINJE, bapt. April 5, 1697; married Lewis Morris March 17, 1723 (see Morris Family).

I have been unable to find a record of any children of Dr. Samuel Staats and Catharina Bedlow (Howarding).

REFERENCES:

First Settlers of Albany, page 105. Has a poor, inaccurate account.

Manuscript record of the Morris Family, by Wharton Dickinson.

New York State Library, 1908, Van Rensselaer Manuscripts, page 829.

Wendell Family Genealogy, page 1358.

Genealogy Southern New York.

Colonial New York by Schuyler, Vol. II, 342, 396-8.

Genealogy Staats Family, pages 192-193.

N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. VI,
page 19.

N. Y. Historical Society Collections, 1893, pages 157 and
405.

Ancient Families of New York Purple, page 125.

Note: As very little information can be found about the
Staats Family, I give here:

Children of Jochim Staats and Altje Reinders:

1. Barent, bapt. Jan. 7, 1685; married N. Van den Berg.
2. Tryntje, bapt. Jan. 7, 1685.
3. Isaak, bapt. Jan. 15, 1688.
4. Tryntje, bapt. Sept. 8, 1689.
5. Isaak, bapt. June 28, 1691.
6. Reynier, bapt. July 29, 1696.
7. Richard, bapt. Aug. 10, 1698.
8. Isaak, bapt. July 20, 1701; married Van Dusen.
9. Elizabeth, bapt. June 12, 1712.

Children of Jacob Staats:

No children?

Children of Abraham Staats and Elsa Wendell:

1. Abraham, bapt. May 30, 1697.
2. Maria, bapt. Oct. 23, 1698.
3. Abraham, bapt. July 28, 1700.
4. Catharina, bapt. Nov. 1, 1703.
5. Johannes, bapt. Sept. 24, 1704.
6. Sara, bapt. June 2, 1706.
7. Isaac, bapt. Sept. 26, 1708.
8. Jacob, bapt. Oct. 7, 1711.
9. Elizabeth, bapt. Jan. 4, 1713.
10. Jocham, bapt. May 20, 1716.
11. Elsje, bapt. June 30, 1718.

STRYKER FAMILY.

In Jan. 1643 Jan Strijcker or Stryker was granted land in New Amsterdam provided he move twelve families there at his expense. It is not known whether he availed himself of this opportunity; at all events he did not arrive in America till 1651 or 1652.

He came from an old family, one branch of which lived near the Hague, the other near Rotterdam. His father was probably called Gerret and Jacob Gerretse Stryker of New Amsterdam was probably Jan Stryker's brother.

With his first wife, Lambertje Seubering, two sons and four daughters, Jan Strijcker came from Ruinen in the Province of Drenthe, Holland. He built the first house at New Utrecht, L. I., and was a magistrate there from 1661 to 1664. On a declaration he made in 1679 he is styled "armorer", as per p. 80 of Calendar of English Manuscripts. Magistrate of Flatbush for several years; one of its representatives in the Hempstead convention of 1665; named in its town patents, and took the oath of allegiance there in 1687.

In 1654 he founded the colony of Midwouth (Flatbush) and for the greater part of the next 20 years was chief magistrate there. Both under the Dutch rule and later under the English he filled many positions of trust, both in church and state affairs. He died about 1697, at over 80 years of age, the date of his birth being 1615. He married first in Holland, Lambertje Seubering, by whom he had all his children; married 2nd, April 30, 1679, Swantje Jans, wid. of Cornelis de Potter of Brooklyn; married 3rd April 22, 1687, Teuntjes, Tunis or Teuntje Idens of Flatbush, widow of Jacob Hellakers, alias Swart or Swartcop, of N. Y.

Children of Jan Stryker and Lambertje Seubering were:

1. Altje, born Netherlands; married May 20, 1660 to Abraham Joriz Brinckerhoff.
2. JANNETJE, born in the Netherlands; married Cornelis Janse Berrien. (See Berrien Family.)

3. Garret Janse, of Flatbush; married Styntie or Weyntie Gerrets Dorland. Died 1693. Will dated May 24, 1693.
4. Angenietje or Agnietje; married 1st April 5, 1656 to Claes Tyson who died before 1659; married 2nd Jan Cornelisse Bogert of Flatlands and Flatbush, L. I.
5. Hendrick, of Flatbush, died about 1689; married Feb. 11, 1687 Catharine Hys. No issue. He usually signed his name Jan Stryker.
6. Eytie or Ida, married Stoffel Probasco of New Lots.
7. Peter of Flatbush, born Nov. 1st, 1653, died June 11, 1741; married May 30, 1681 Annetje Barends or Joosten who died June 17, 1717.
8. Sarah, who married Sept. 1, 1678 Joris Jansz Bergen.

REFERENCES:

- Early Settlers of Kings County, page 289.
 The Bergen Family, page 203, note.
 Mrs. Lamb's History of New York, Vol. I, p. 206.
 N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record, Vol. 14,
 p. 144; Vol. 38, p. 1.
 N. Y. Historical Society, 1892, page 458.
 The New York of Yesterday, by Mott, page 112.
 (See Berrien Family.)

SCHUYLER FAMILY.

PHILIP PIETERSE SCHUYLER was an emigrant from Amsterdam in Holland. He was born about 1628 and arrived in this country in 1650. He probably came over to trade with the Indians; at all events he was not as stated in Mrs. Lamb's History of New York, one of the settlers sent over by the Patroon Van Rensselaer. He was a delegate at an Indian conference in 1655. Shortly afterwards he visited the Mohawks, and from that time on had much to do with Indian affairs. In 1656 he was appointed commissarie under the Dutch government, which position he held except at short intervals till his death.

He was commissioned Captain of a company of Foot in Albany Nov. 1, 1667. When the first Church in Albany was built the Schuyler arms among others of the most influential citizens were painted in one of the windows. (Schuyler's Colonial N. Y., page 110).

Schuyler bought land and houses both in Albany and New York and farms at Esopus, but the family homestead was called the Flatts and stood about four miles from Albany; while part of the house was burnt years ago it was rebuilt and is still standing.

Philip Pieterse Schuyler married Dec. 12, 1650, Margarita Van Slechtenhorst. She was born at Nykerck, Holland, in 1628, and was the daughter of Brant Arentse Van Slechtenhorst.

Their children were:

1. Gysbert Van Schuyler, born July 2, 1652.
2. Geertsee (Gertruy) Van Schuyler, born Feb. 4, 1654; married Stephenus Van Courtlandt, Sept. 10, 1671.
3. ALYDA VAN SCHUYLER, born Feb. 28, 1656; she married Nicholas Van Rensselaer, third son of the Patroon Kilian and Anna Van Weely, Feb. 10, 1675 old style. Second, Robert Livingston 1679. She died March 27, 1729. (See Livingston Family.)
4. Pieter Van Schuyler, born Sept. 17, 1657; married Engaltie Van Schaick; married second Maria Van Rensselaer Oct. 27, 1672. He died Feb. 20, 1724.

5. Brant Van Schuyler, born Dec. 18, 1659; married Cornelia Van Courtlandt, July 12, 1682.
6. Arent Van Schuyler, born June 25, 1662. He died about 1730. Married 1., Janneke Teleur. 2, Swantie Van Duyckhuysen. 3, Maria Walter.
7. Sybilla Van Schuyler, born Nov. 12, 1664; died Dec. 9, 1664.
8. Philip Van Schuyler, born Feb. 8, 1666; married 1, Elizabeth De Meyer; 2, Catharine Schierph.
9. Johannes Van Schuyler, born April 5, 1668; married Elizabeth Staats, widow of Johannes Wendel, 1695. He died Feb. 27, 1747. She died June 3, 1737.
10. Margarita Van Schuyler, born Jan. 2, 1672; married 1, Jacobus Verplanck; 2, John Collins.

Philip Pieterse Schuyler died 9 May, 1683; his wife, Margarita Van Slechtenhorst died 1711. Will proved June 27, 1711.

REFERENCES:

- Schuyler's Colonial New York, Vol. 1, pages 99 to 186;
for chart see 185.
- St. Nicholas Society, Geneal. Records, Vol. II, page 117.
- History of Hudson County by Winfield, pages 531-5.
- History of Schuyler Family.
- Mrs. Lamb's History of New York, Vol. 1, pages 153-4.
- Van Rensselaer Papers, New York State Library, 1908,
page 841.
- N. Y. Historical Society Collections, 1893, pages 73-4.
(See Livingston Family.)

UNDERHILL FAMILY.

I. TIMOTHEUS UNDERHILL lived in Yorkshire, Eng., with two sons, John, born 1284, and Alfred, born 1289.

II. JOHN UNDERHILL, son of Timotheus Underhill, was born in 1284.

III. NATHANIEL UNDERHILL, son of John Underhill, was born in 1324, and resided in Wolcesboughton, County Stratford.

IV. WILLIAM UNDERHILL, son of Nathaniel Underhill, was of Wolverhampton in 1423, and was the head of the Staffordshire branch. Issue: John, Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, about whom are many manuscripts in the British Museum, and Edward.

V. EDWARD UNDERHILL, son of William Underhill, married Mary Moseley, and was known as the "Hot Gospeler". He was the cousin of John Underhill, Bishop of Oxford. Edward Underhill was first in the employ of the Earl of Leicester and later the Earl of Essex. When the latter lost favor at the court of Elizabeth, the elder Underhill fled to Holland with his family and remained there till James I came to the throne in 1603. He then applied for a pardon which was refused. He died in Holland and his wife in Coventry, England.

VI. JOHN UNDERHILL, son of Edward and Mary (Moseley) Underhill, was born in Baginton, Warwickshire, England, Oct. 5, 1597, and came to New England in the ship *Mary and John*, which reached Boston, Mass., May 18, 1630. He was to be captain of any military force that might be needed. Later this force was called the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. He was well fitted for this position as he had previously served under the Prince of Nassau in Holland. In fact he was offered a command under Miles Standish in the *Mayflower* expedition, which he probably did not accept as he wanted to have the main command.

With him came to this country, Helena Cruger, his Dutch wife. On their arrival they at once joined the church, being

No. 57 on its list of members. His wife joined Dec. 15, 1633, and they had two children baptized there, Elizabeth and John, the latter on April 24, 1642. In 1637 he was in command of the troops at Saybrook, Conn. Later in that year he was dismissed from the church in Boston on account of his favoring the cause of Ann Hutchinson on the charge of heresy and finally was banished from that Puritan Colony, taking up his residence in New Hampshire, where in 1638 he was chosen Governor of Dover and Exeter, but his stay was short, he being obliged to leave there also, and "went away to the Dutch".

He was for a time in Stamford, Conn., but removed to Southold, L. I., where in 1658 his wife died. Shortly after her death he sold his property there to Thomas Moore and removed to Oyster Bay, dying in that township, July 21, 1672, being buried on his own property, where a fine monument has been erected to his memory. He married second, in 1659, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Fones-Winthrop) Feake. Until within a few years, her grave stone could be seen in the Underhill Cemetery, marked "E. U."

He bequeathed his whole estate to his wife, Elizabeth, during her widowhood, and made his son John, with others, trustee for his children. His wife being deceased before Nov. 4, 1675, his son John, on that date was made his administrator.

It would require several volumes to reveal his life, but the following services are the greatest that he performed in this country: Deputy to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay, 1634; one of a committee to build fortifications in Boston Harbor, 1634; served in the Pequot War of 1637; Commander of Saybrook Fort, Conn., 1637; Governor of Dover and Exeter, N. H., 1638; Member of the Representative Body of Nieuw Netherland, known as "The Eight Men," 1645; Delegate to the Convention at Hempstead, 1665; High Sheriff of the North Riding, Island of Nassau (L. I.), 1665; Capt. of Massachusetts Troops and an Officer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, 1636; Capt. of Rhode Island Troops, 1653; Captain under the Dutch and Commander of Troops engaged in the Indian War of Long Island and Bedford, Westchester County.

The campaigns he made against the Indians were as follows: He was with Captain Mason in the attack upon the Indians at Mystic, in 1637. Shortly after this, while he was disfranchised, he returned to England and wrote his famous book "Newes from America or a New Experimental Discoverie of New England." The book is full of religious cant of the period and the praise of John Underhill's valour. One choice saying is worth quoting. After taking the advice of his wife, which saved his life, he says: "Let no man despise advice and counsel of his wife, though she be a woman." He left New England, and in October 5, 1643, the army at Fort Amsterdam was under the command of Captain Underhill. In February, 1644, he led 130 Dutch troops against the Sinaroy Indians and 500 to 700 of the latter were killed at Nanichiestawock, now called Indian Hill, Bedford, N. Y. He was in many fights, yet had the confidence and goodwill of the Indians.

About this time he moved to Long Island, and after living in various places on the island finally settled at Oyster Bay, in 1655. In 1667 he got a large tract of land from the Indians called Killingworth. He died in 1672, July 21. Will dated Sept. 18, 1671, administered by son, John, Nov. 4, 1675. His first wife, as stated above, was a Dutch woman called Helena Cruger. She died at Southold, Long Island in 1658. The children of John Underhill and Helena Cruger were:

1. Benoni, born in Holland, 1629. May have been child of an early marriage. The name Benoni (child of sorrow) throws doubt on his legitimacy. He may have gone to New Hampshire.
2. Elizabeth, baptized Boston, Feb. 14, 1636.
3. John, baptized Boston, April 24, 1642, age 13 days.

His second wife, Elizabeth Feake born 1633, died 1674, married 1659 was the daughter of Lieutenant Robert Feake, of Watertown, Massachusetts, who came to America in 1630 and served as Lieutenant under Captain Daniel Patrick, founded Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1640, and they were acknowledged in 1642 by the Dutch Government as Patroons and Lords of the Manor. The wife of Lieutenant Robert Feake, also named Eliza-

beth, was the widow of Henry, a son of Governor John Winthrop, being a daughter of Thomas Fones and Anna, a daughter of Adam Winthrop, who was the father of Governor John Winthrop of Massachusetts.

John Underhill and Elizabeth Feake, his second wife, who died before Nov. 4, 1675, had the following children:

4. Deborah, born Sept. 29, 1659, and died March 30, 1698, married Henry Townsend, born 1649, died in 1703.
5. Nathaniel of Westchester, born Dec. 22, 1663, married Dec., 1685, Mary Ferris; he died about 1710.
6. HANNAH, born Oct. 2, 1666, married Richard Alsop, born 1660, died Oct. 1718. She died 1757, Aug. 23. Hannah Underhill and Richard Alsop were probably married in 1696 or 7. (See Alsop Family.)
7. Elizabeth, born May 2, 1669, married Isaac Smith.
8. David of Oyster Bay, born Feb. 1, 1672, married Hannah Forman. No issue.

REFERENCES:

- Savage; New York Wills, Vol. I, p. 31.
 Colonial Dames of New York, 1913.
 Sec'y of the Underhill Society of America.
 Frost Genealogy, pp. 374-376.
 Bolton's History of Westchester, Vol. 2, page 409 and following.
 Shonnard and Spooner's History of Westchester, page 100.
 Winthrop's History of New England.
 St. Nicholas Society Collections, Vol. II, pp. 123-4.
 St. Nicholas Society Collections, Vol. I.
 Genealogical Dictionary of New England, Vol. IV, page 359.
 New York Historical Society, 1892, page 31.
 (See Alsop Family.)

VAN BRUGH FAMILY.

I. JOHANNES PIETERSE VAN BRUGH came from Haarlem, Holland. He was born in 1624. He was in the service of the Dutch West India Co. in New Amsterdam, but also traded at New Amsterdam and Beverwyck for his own account as early as 1657. He was Burgomaster of New Amsterdam in 1656. He married Catrina (Tryntje) Catherine Roeloffse, widow of Loucas Rodenburgh, Vice Director of Curacao. She was a daughter of Anneke Janse. They were married April 24, 1658, in New Amsterdam. Catrina Roeloffse had two children by Rodenburgh: 1, Elizabeth, wife of John Donaldson; 2, Lucretia Rodenburgh, who married John Donaldson. Van Brugh's house stood on the west side of Pearl St., between Wall and Pine Streets. A wedding present sent from Curacao by ship Deimen, Capt. Priens, to the newly married couple, Johannes Van Brugh and Mrs. Rodenburgh, was—1 keg of salt, 1 keg of preserved lemons, 1 keg of lemon juice, a parrot and 12 paroquets, all marked "B".

Johannes P. VerBrugge (Van Brugh) and Catrina Roeloffse (widow Rodenburgh) had the following children:

1. Helena, bapt. April 4, 1659. Died young.
2. Helena, bapt. July 28, 1660; married Teunis De Kay, April 26, 1680.
3. Anna, bapt. Sept. 10, 1662; married Andries Gravenreadt, June 13, 1684.
4. Catharina, bapt. April 19, 1665; married March 19, 1689, Hendrick Van Rensselaer.
5. CAPT. PIETER, born July 14, 1666; married Sara Kuyler Nov. 21, 1688. Capt. Pieter was buried July 20, 1740.
6. Johannes, married Margaretta Provost July 6, 1696.
7. Maria, bapt. Sept. 20, 1673; married Stephen Richard July 23, 1696.

REFERENCES:

- Genealogy of First Settlers of Albany, page 142.
 Ancient Families of New York, Purple, page 32, Note.
 St. Nicholas Society Genealogical Records, Vol. 1, page 254.
 Scandinavian Immigrants in New York, page 103.
 N. Y. Historical Society Collections, 1892, pages 89-90, 93-4.
 Stokes' Iconography, Vol. 6, page 642.

II. CAPTAIN PIETER VAN BRUGH, born July 14, 1666; married Sarah Kuyler Nov. 21, 1688. Capt. Pieter Van Brugh was buried July 20, 1740. He probably was a magistrate either at Albany or New York and during the Governorship of Bellomont, under the leadership of Col. Romer, visited the Indian Country about Onondaga. The mission was a failure. (Colonial N. Y. Schuyler, Vol. II, page 499.)

Capt. Pieter Van Brugh and his wife, Sarah Kuyler (Cuyler), had one child:

1. CATHARINA, bapt. 10 Nov. 1689; married Philip Livingston. (See Livingston Family.)

NOTE: Elizabeth Rodenburg, daughter of Lucas Rodenburg and Catrina Roelofs, was born on the Island of Curacao, her father being Vice-Director there from about 1646 to 1657, the year of his death. Her mother, Catrina Roelofs, was a daughter of Roelof Jansen and Anneke Jans and after her first husband died she married second, April 24, 1658, Johannes Pieterzen Ver Brugge (Van Brugh) from Haarlem Merchant. (Leisler Family, by Purple, page 11.)

(See Livingston Family.)

VAN SCHLECTENHORST FAMILY.

BRANT ARENTSE VAN SLECHTENHORST came from Nykerk in Gelderland, and arrived at Beverwyck on March 22, 1648, as Resident Director of the Colony of Rensselaerwyck. He held this position till July 24, 1652. There had been considerable dispute between the Dutch West India Company the patroon and his agents at Albany with regard to the ownership of the land on which Fort Orange stood, the patroon claiming both the ownership of the land on which the fort stood and the land adjoining, the Dutch West India Company claiming not only the ownership of the land on which the fort stood but also land within a gunshot of the fort. Just a month after the arrival of Van Slechtenhorst this controversy came to a head. Peter Stuyvesant went up to Albany to establish the authority of the Dutch West India Company, with regard to the lands in dispute. Both men were stubborn in their views and no compromise was effected. The actual rights of the matter were probably on the side of the Van Rensselaers, though it was shortsighted on their part to try to hamper the Dutch government which was protecting their settlers. After numerous threats backwards and forwards Van Slechtenhorst was ordered to appear before the court in New York, and on his making appearance, which was somewhat delayed, he was arrested and not allowed out on bail. During this time Stuyvesant and his agents misused the power they had to persecute Van Slechtenhorst and bully him and his family. The controversy continued for a number of years, and was not settled until the Van Rensselaer heir came over to manage his property in person. Van Slechtenhorst left the Colony in 1660. Shortly afterwards he died in Amsterdam, and his estate was administered by his son and daughter, Gerrit and Margaret.

At a later date the claims of the Van Rensselaer family were sustained by the Dutch West India Company.

However, it is interesting to note that this dispute was not finally decided till the English got control of New York. One of the commissioners who arbitrated the case was John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, and it is said that the fees he received on

this occasion were the foundation of his fortune. Taking into account the Duke's reputation perhaps Stuyvesant wasn't in the wrong.

Brant Van Slechtenhorst left two children:

1. Gerrit, who married Aellie and died .
2. Margaret, born 1624; married Philip Pierterse Schuyler 1650; died 1710/11. (See Schuyler Family.)

REFERENCES:

Goede Vrouw of Manahata, page 112.

Schuyler's Colonial New York, Vol. I, page 167.

N. Y. Historical Society, 1893, pages 73-4.

Stokes' Iconography, Vol. IV, page 68; Vol. VI, page 647.

(See Schuyler Family.)

VAN VLEEK FAMILY.

MAGDALENA VAN VLECK (*Van Vleck*) from Bremen married Jacob Abraham Sanvoort (Sanford) on December 26, 1677. I am inclined to believe that she was the sister of Isaac Van Vleck, whose daughter, her namesake Magdalena, married Henry, the son of Wm. Beekman. If so, she may have come over in the Spotted Cow in 1663.

REFERENCES:

New York Historical Society Collections, 1892, page 253.

1893, p. 14.

(See Santvoort Family.)

VIGNOR FAMILY.

William Vignor, Senior, of Virginia, York County, and wife, name unknown, had at least one child, a daughter, Sarah, who married Capt. William Poole.

The wife of William Vignor, Senior, married second William Leech of Lancaster, Va., who by his will, probated 1686, left his estate to the grandchildren of his wife, by her first marriage with William Vignor, viz.:

1. William Vignor, 3rd, son of William Vignor, Jr.
2. WILLIAM POOLE, JR., son of Sarah Vignor, wife of William Poole, Senior.

(See Poole Family.)

WALTON FAMILY.

The Waltons were of English origin, and probably came from the county of Norfolk. Two families of the name appear at about the same period, the one in New York, the other in Richmond County, Staten Island. On the 12th December, 1689, an order was issued to the Justice of Richmond County to assist in taking an inventory of the estate of Thomas Walton, deceased. There is little doubt, from the sameness of the Christian names used in the two branches, that they were very nearly allied. In the New York family the name William was carried through a full century. The first William Walton of whom mention is made, was born sometime in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In 1698 he was admitted a Freeman of the City, and in the same year he is said to have married Mary Santford. In the Census of 1703 he is recorded as the head of a Family, composed of 1 male, 1 female, two children, 1 negro. His name appears upon the list of subscriptions towards finishing the steeple of Trinity Church in 1711. On the 13th October, 1712, Andrew Faneuil, Charles Crommelin, Abraham Van Hoorn, and William Walton, of New York, merchants and owners of the sloop Swallow, Rene Het, Master, petition Governor Hunter for leave to convoy French prisoners to the French West Indies, under a flag of truce. In 1727 he is cited to appear at the office of the Secretary of the Colony, with an inventory of the estate of his son Thomas, deceased. About this period he purchased several lots on Water Street, and established a shipyard. But he was not alone a builder of vessels or a shipper of goods; he appears to have sailed his own vessels on his trading voyages to the West India Islands and the Spanish Main. In April, 1734, an advertisement of the removal of the printer of the New York Gazette shows "Captain Walton" to have resided at that period in Hanover Square. In 1736 he subscribed to the enlargement of Trinity Church.

All authorities concur in stating that the origin of the fortunes of this enterprising family was the preference of trade given early in the eighteenth century, to Captain Walton by the Spaniards of St. Augustine and the West India Islands. Pintard so related it as of tradition, and Watson tells the same story. The printing of the Colonial Manuscripts of New York cleared the subject of

every vestige of doubt. In a letter of Lieut.-Governor Clarke to the Duke of Newcastle, dated New York, June 2, 1738, in which he announces the receipt of news that a land and naval force was arrived at St. Augustine from Cuba in order to make a descent in Georgia, occurs this passage: "The Council were of opinion that there was sufficient cause to embargo Kip and Griffith sloops---both owned by one William Walton, of this town, who, as I am informed, has supplied that place for many years by contract. He protested against the Custom House officers for refusing to clear ships. Captain Walton thought it hard that his vessels entering and clearing for Carolina (as they always do for some English port) should be embargoed, while other vessels that enter for the same place should be suffered to depart; but I cannot think it either hard or unjust, Walton being the only person in this place whom the Spaniards permit to trade at Augustine, where he has a Factor who has resided there many years."

In 1741 his slave Jupiter was indicted for his participation in the Negro Plot.

On Monday, the 25th of May, 1747, "The New York Gazette, revived in the Weekly Post Boy," contained a notice of his death two days before, "Saturday last, departed this life, Capt. William Walton, a very eminent merchant in this city." His wife survived him many years. Hugh Gaine's New York Mercury for Monday, 12th of September, 1768, among the deaths, announces, "The 3d instant, Madam Walton, of this city in the 90th year of her age."

There was a Thomas Walton of Staten Island who married Mary Lawrence, perhaps daughter of Wm. Lawrence, who came over on the ship Planter, 1635 and went to Saybrook, Conn. Wm. Walton Adm. Estate of Caleb Lawrence, late of Jamaica, W. I. Sept. 14, 1723. Thomas Walton, born 1650, died Dec. 12, 1689, intestate. Capt. Thomas Lawrence takes inventory of estate. Another or perhaps the same Thomas Walton died before Nov. 7, 1691. Cornelius Coursen, adm. estate. This Thomas Walton also lived on Staten Island. (N. Y. Hist. Soc. Col. 1892.)

I. WILLIAM WALTON, by his wife, Mary Santford (their marriage license is dated Aug. 30, 1698) had the following children:

1. Thomas, bapt. Aug. 12, 1699, died unmarried 1727.
2. Maria, bapt. Nov. 30, 1701.
3. JACOB, bapt. June 7, 1703, married Maria Beekman May 14, 1726; he died Oct. 17, 1749.
4. William, bapt. Sept. 20, 1706, married Cornelia Beekman Jan. 27, 1731. He died July 11, 1768. She died May 10, 1787.
5. Jacobus, bapt. Feb. 27, 1709, died young.
6. James, bapt. March 28, 1711.
7. Abraham, bapt. Feb. 24, 1714.

REFERENCES.

- N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, Records 1768-84, pages 55-58.
- N. Y. Historical Society Collections, 1892, page 294.
- “ “ 1894, pages 189, 379.
- “ “ 1898, page 181.

Ancient Families of New York by Purple, pages 22, 23.

II. JACOB and William Walton, sons of William Walton and Mary Sanford, his wife, continued the shipping business of their father and prospered. Jacob Walton married Maria Beekman. His brother married Cornelia Beekman. Jacob had eight children. His brother was childless. When Jacob Walton died, William Walton and Cornelia, his wife, took care of his brother's family. Jacob Walton died October 17, 1749. His wife, Maria Beekman, died in 1794.

Children of Jacob Walton and Maria Beekman, his wife, were:

1. Jacob, married Polly Cruger March 17, 1760. He died August 9, 1782. She died Aug. 1, 1782, aged 38 years.
2. Abraham, married Grace Williams 1766. He died 1796.
3. Gerard, died 1821, unmarried.
4. Thomas. Will proved June 14, 1773.
5. William, died Aug. 18, 1796, aged 65; married Maria De Lancey. She died May 16, 1767.
6. Mary, bapt. May 21, 1727; married Lewis Morris Sept. 24, 1749. (See Morris Family.)
7. Magdalena, bapt. May 30, 1728; married David Johnson.
8. CATHERINA, bapt. May 21, 1729; married James Thompson. (See Morris Family.)

WATSON FAMILY.

JANE WATSON was the wife of James Kean of Charleston, S. C., Mariner. She married second Samuel Grove, August 26, 1758. Jane Watson was the sister of John Watson of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. See Will of John Watson in Kean Family.

(See Kean Family.)

WESSELS FAMILY.

Jannetje Wessels from Aernheim in Gelderlandt, married Samuel Edsall May 29, 1655. They had the following children:

1. Annetje, bapt. July 12, 1656; married Capt. Wm. Lawrence.
2. Judith, bapt. May 15, 1658; married Benjamin Blagge (Blaeck) about 1687.
3. Johannes, bapt. Sept. 12, 1660.
4. Joanna, married Jacob Milbourne.
5. Sarah, died young.
6. Benjamin, died young.
7. Mary, married Peter De La Noy, license dated Feb. 31, 1695/6. He died 1696. Will dated Sept. 2nd; proved Nov. 20, 1696.
8. ELIZABETH, married Peter Berrien. (See Berrien Family.)

The last five children were born in Bergen.

Jannetje Wessels may have been the daughter of Evert Wessels and Jannettie Class, or, more likely, the daughter of Wessel Wessels and Mentje Boonen, his widow, who ran one of the first public houses in New York.

REFERENCES:

- N. Y. Historical Society, 1892, pages 247, 262, 268.
 Riker's Newtown.
 N. Y. Genealogical Biographical Record, Vol. 13, page 191; Vol. 22, page 27; Vol. 1, page 25.
 Early Settlers of Kings County, pages 106-7.
 Dutch Church Bapt., Vol. 1, pages 42, 49, 57.
 (See Edsall Family and Berrien Family.)

WOODHULL FAMILY.

RICHARD WOODHULL was born at 'Thenford, County of Northampton, England, Sept. 13, 1620. He was the 2nd son of Lawrence Woodhull of 'Thenford, England. He came to America before April 29, 1648. He was at Hempstead as early as 1656, but finally settled at Setauken (Brookhaven), then called Cromwells Bay or Ashford. In almost all accounts of the family it is stated that Richard Woodhull left England on account of his zeal for Cromwell and the Protectorate, but I believe just the reverse to be true, as his arrival here in 1648 comes just at the time of the downfall of Charles I. Richard Woodhull was related to the third Baron of Crewe, who was Bishop of Oxford and later for four years Bishop of Dunham.

He was a surveyor. In 1663 he acted as a member of the general court at Hartford, Conn., to obtain aid against the Dutch. In 1666 he was a justice in the Honorable Court of Assize. He married probably in England Debora (?), and died at Brookhaven, Suffolk County, L. I., Oct. 17, 1691.

Richard Woodhull and his wife, Debora, maiden name not known, had the following children:

1. Richard, born Oct. 29, 1649; married Temperence Fordham (daughter of Rev. John Fordham), of Southampton, L. I. Richard, Jr., died Oct. 18, 1699.
2. Nathaniel, died unmarried June 16, 1680.
3. Deborah, born 1654; died Jan. 6, 1742; married Capt. John Lawrence.
4. Ann, born 1659; married about Feb. 5, 1683, Daniel Tourneur (Turnure) of Harlem, N. Y. He died 1690.
5. RUTH, married about 1678 Samuel Edsall, who came from Berkshire, England, in July, 1648 and was her father's partner. She died before 1689. (See Edsall Family.)

REFERENCES:

- N. Y. Genealogical & Biographical Record, Vol. 13, p. 191;
Vol. 22, p. 37; Vol. 3, p. 10.
Genealogy of Southern New York. Vol. II, page 756.
Colonial Documents New York, Vol. 14, pages 363, 571,
600, 614, 640, 695, 698.
Riker's Harlem, page 379 and page 635.
Thompson's History of Long Island. Page 398.
Eager's Orange County, page 542.

More information might be gotten from Woodhull Genealogy
by Mary G. Woodhull. Printed by H. T. Coates & Co. of Phila-
delphia, 1904.

(See Edsall Family.)

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